

BRITAIN MAKES
LIBERAL OFFER
TO THE CHINESE

Surrender of Extraterritorial Privileges Believed Contained in Proposals

TARIFF AUTONOMY
INCLUDED IN PLAN

Complete Sovereignty Over Concessions Also Proposed by the Government

SHANGHAI, Jan. 29 (AP)—Enough was learned from authoritative sources today to indicate that the British proposals for surrendering the extraterritorial privileges in China constitute the most significant development so far in the struggle of the Far Eastern republic to regain full control of its territories. Although the meetings at Peking between the British Minister, Miles Lampson, and the Foreign Minister, Dr. Wellington Koo of the Northern Government, and the conference at Hankow between the British Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. O'Malley, and Eugene Chen, Cantonese Foreign Minister, still are shrouded in secrecy, it has become known that Great Britain has made alike to the Northern and Southern Chinese governments a proposal virtually offering full tariff autonomy and complete sovereignty over British concessions. The British proposal is understood to contain only minor conditions designed to insure efficient administration of the areas which would be turned back to Chinese control and guarantees for personal and property rights of foreign residents involved.

Applies to Concessions
The proposal is believed to apply to the British concessions at Hankow, which now is under Cantonese jurisdiction, and at Tientsin, in the area of the northern faction. Both are populous and wealthy cities. Tientsin is the principal port of North China and its only sea outlet, while Hankow is the most important Yangtze River point in the interior. It is expected the offer also will apply to the minor concessions such as those at Kiangsu, Chinkiang and Canton. The proposals do not, however, apply to the international concession here, which is the richest in the Republic, because, although British influence predominates in Shanghai, the settlement is technically under international control.

Parade Plans Altered
It is noteworthy that the British proposals do not include the general question that extraterritorial rights of British subjects be determined in the British courts of China. It was pointed out that as regards extraterritoriality, aside from the matter of concessions, the British position is the same as that of the other powers, including the United States. It was regarded as unlikely that Britain will make a move in this connection until the other powers do so.

The reaction among the foreign residents here to the new development is one of resignation, since it was felt weeks ago that the day of the foreign concession is done. What reception the offer will get in Chinese circles is uncertain. In the meantime, plans for a parade of the Volunteer Corps through the main streets of the International Settlement were altered at the eleventh hour, and only a simple review was held at the Shanghai Race Club, to which the Chinese public was not admitted. The change is understood to have been made chiefly because of objections by Americans that the original plans would have caused an unnecessary show of strength provocative to the Chinese.

Dr. Sze Calls for Naming
of Foreign Delegates

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP)—Both American and British plans looking to a more stable China are now in the hands of two major Chinese factions.

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Community Band
Circuit Outlined

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Devils Lake, N. D.
A community band circuit, being established by C. B. Weimer, president of the North Dakota Band Association, to enable small towns to have both boys' and adult bands and to foster appreciation for band music in the smaller communities.

Four or five towns are placed under one circuit, with an experienced bandmaster for each circuit.

PARK AND FOREST
EXPANSION PLAN
RECOMMENDEDNew England Told It Should
Increase Holdings to 8 or
10 Per Cent of Area

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 29 (AP)—New England should promptly begin to formulate plans for acquisition of public park and forest lands to the extent of at least 8 or 10 per cent of its area, or 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 acres, Albert M. Turner, field secretary of the Connecticut State Park and Forest Commission said today in an address on "Some Neglected Values in New England" before the joint meeting of the American and Connecticut Forestry Associations here.

New England has 2 per cent of the Nation's land, 7 per cent of the people, and 9 per cent of the wealth, he pointed out, but only one-half of 1 per cent of the public lands available for recreation. "There is little room in New England to grow timber for the Nation," he said, "but every acre in New England may safely count on 40 inches of rainfall a year, which is a factor, I am told, in growing timber. Do we utilize rainfall for growing timber in New England? Sixty per cent, 25,000,000 acres of our 40,000,000 acres in woodland, largely growing rich crops of gray birch, alders and scrub oak. Practical foresters say we are getting only 10 per cent of the timber that might be grown on that acreage."

Seize Opportunities
"If the people of New England will more closely observe its rainfall, its climate and scenery, its geographic and strategic position; if the people of New England will seize the opportunities presented by changing conditions instead of stubbornly resisting such changes, and abandon their inflexible state of mind as well as their untenable farms, we may be happy yet."

The percentage of area in different states devoted to park and public forest use varies widely, from 33 per cent in Idaho to almost nothing, in some states. New York "has 7 per cent, and is buying more. New Hampshire has 7 per cent and seems to like it."

"If we should plan and gradually construct a great scenic approach, a sort of super-parkway, leading from Westchester County through the Housatonic Valley and the Berkshire Hills to the Green Mountains, the White Mountains, the North Woods and Katahdin, with a return more or less along the coast, avoiding industrial centers instead of colliding with them head-on, we would greatly relieve the burdens of traffic in those congested centers, double the value of our scenic resources, and instantly secure the very best kind of publicity at the same annual cost that we now pay for rainfall."

Trees Still Being Cut
Trees are still being cut in Maine and all New England, despite the prospect of old-timer lumbermen that in 20 or 25 years there will be a merchantable softwood tree left in the state of Maine, Forrest H. Colby, former forest commissioner of Maine, said in his talk on "The New England pulp industry and its dependence of the paper and pulp industry on our forests. I for one shall remain optimistic about our future supply," he said.

Although one at least of our large companies of New England and New York seems to be bending all its efforts toward making its future developments in Canada, I believe that the most of our mills now located at New York.

(Continued on Page 5B, Column 4)

Heir to Millions
Enters Car ShopsGrandson of J. J. Hill Continues in Climb to Learn
Railroad Business

HIBBING, Minn. (Special Correspondence)—A young man with a background of wealth, social advantages and education has left his job with a railroad section gang in Hibbing to take another step upward in his self-imposed climb from the lowest cog in a continent-building system to, perhaps, its head.

He is Louis W. Hill Jr., grandson of James J. Hill, who became known throughout the world as "the great builder." Young Hill, who could spend his winters at famed watering places or winter resorts, for the time being at least prefers eight hours of hard labor each day.

When the heir to millions left Hibbing for the Great Northern shops in St. Paul, he drew wages which totaled \$100 per month. After casting in his lot with his mates near here by a lone home sifting for a period, Louis Hill decided it was time to become acquainted with the more intricate workings of a railroad shop. So he turned in his time card and departed.

New York Stage Faces
Clean-Up by Its Own Folk

Winthrop Ames Heads Committee of Profession to Work With Mayor Walker

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—The formation of a committee, headed by Winthrop Ames, to co-operate with the city administration in raising the standard of plays produced in New York, has just been decided upon by the theatrical producers of this city. It was announced following a conference of the producers called by Richard Herndon. The conference was attended by 76 producers or their representatives. Mr. Herndon is the producer of the annual Harvard prize play.

The committee will confer with Mayor Walker and other city officials concerning the whole subject of theater censorship, the statement said, with a view to devising ways and means to set up an expert censorship commission from among the ranks of the producers, actors and authors. Mr. Ames will select the committee and decide on the number that will serve.

Mayor Starts Things

The action is the result of a meeting called by Mayor Walker a month ago, which leading producers attended. The Mayor told the theatrical managers that he was deluged with complaints concerning theatrical productions this season. He indicated that the play jury system had practically failed, and that, where four years ago it was widely supported by public officials, clergymen, reformers, newspapers and theatrical folk, it has now been deserted by virtually everyone except District Attorney Oak H. Bacon, and the Actors' Equity Association.

Mayor Walker told the producers

TUFTS TO HAVE
NEW LAW SCHOOL\$2,000,000 From Land Sale
in Florida Will Augment
Fletcher Bequest

The \$2,000,000 reported from the sale by Tufts College of 100,000 acres of Florida timber lands will be added to the \$1,000,000 bequest of Austin B. Fletcher '76, as a trust fund for the establishment and maintenance of an Austin B. Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, officials of the college said today. The trustees will meet in March to plan for the erection of a building on the campus at Medford.

Tufts has not made plans for the school as provided for in the will of Mr. Fletcher, New York attorney and then president of the board of trustees, because all of the estate has not yet been settled, it was explained. He left \$4,000,000 or practically all of his estate to Tufts. Just as soon as it is adjusted, however, Tufts will immediately take steps in this direction and consult with architects. The building may not be completed for two years.

Follows New Policy

Although Tufts has a course in international law taught by Prof. George Grafton of Harvard, the Fletcher school idea is relatively new, in that it developed only recently from the ever-growing importance of international relations now recognized by educators.

Although other colleges and universities have not specifically referred to these departments as "diplomacy schools," it was explained, many of the leading universities, such as Harvard and Columbia, have introduced similar courses in connection with the international law departments.

The land just sold, located in the central part of Florida, and consisting of spruce and pine, was bequeathed to Tufts three years ago, John A. Cousens, president of the college, who left here Jan. 17 last to consummate the deal which has been pending for a year with southern timber land operators, declined to name the purchasers.

Five Professors Given

Mr. Cousens will not return to Medford until Feb. 7, he advised university officials in a telegram from the South, but will be detained on other business there, stopping off at Philadelphia Feb. 4 to attend an alumni meeting there and another at New York.

Other bequests for Tufts in Mr. Fletcher's will were the establishment of five professorships of \$100,000 each as follows, with instructors, respectively, for each: English, Prof. Charles G. Loring; music, Prof. Leo R. Lough; philosophy, Prof. Gilbert C. Givler; dramatic literature, Prof. Albert H. Gilmer; public speaking, Prof. Newell C. Maynard, and the \$200,000 Fletcher dormitory accommodating 96 men, which was opened last fall, together with \$300,000 in securities.

LAWRENCE IS READY
TO JOIN MOVEMENT

LAWRENCE, Mass., Jan. 29 (AP)—The willingness of Lawrence to enter into any state-wide movement for the improvement of the textile industry, was pledged yesterday by Mayor Rochefort in a letter which he forwarded to Mayor Joseph A. Lowe of Fitchburg in answer to the latter's communication suggesting certain steps be taken in Lawrence.

Mayor Rochefort explained in his letter to Fitchburg's chief executive that Lawrence is doing at the present time in the interests of the industry, and called his attention to the fact that a local industrial commission is functioning here at the present time and will meet with high officials of local textile corporations on Tuesday, Feb. 8, for a discussion of the situation which is expected to develop important results.

that they must decide on some way to improve the character of theatrical performances and warned them to profit by the example of the motion picture managers and saloon keepers, who refused to remedy abuses until "finally censorship resulted in one case and prohibition in the other."

Another move that prompted the theatrical producers to decide to clean up the New York stage themselves rather than leave it to someone else was the action by Abraham Greenberg (D.) of Manhattan, in introducing into the State Senate a measure modeled on the English system to censor theatrical productions. The bill would extend the present motion picture censorship law to "all dramas, musical plays, plays and theater productions of all kinds," and would provide that all manuscripts must be read and approved before production.

Both William A. Brady and Mr. Herndon declared that the bill would pass the Legislature and be signed by Governor Smith, although oppos-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

GOOD ROADS HELP
FARM-CITY AMITY
FOR MISSOURIANS

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. (Special Correspondence)—Progress in the building of a new highway system for Missouri has brought a better understanding between country and city, with a more kindly attitude and a growth of co-operation on the part of the two divisions of the State.

The condition is evident in legislative policies now being formulated at the session of the General Assembly. "Bonds for a state road system were voted in 1920 largely through support of the cities and over the opposition of farmers. Now that a large part of the road system has been built and the rural people see the great benefits therefrom, they have become less suspicious of the city people. The roads have led the city folk to go to the country and the country folk to go to the cities. It is a fine thing for the State the old feeling between country and city is disappearing in Missouri," one of the legislators says.

As a result of this condition, members of the Legislature see a better chance for legislative measures having to do with all parts of Missouri alike, including better support of schools, of additional road building and further power to the cities in control of matters that concern only themselves. Included is home rule for police in St. Louis, Kansas City and St. Joseph, where control now rests with the State.

Mr. Putnam, as a member of the legislative committee of the American Farm Bureau, has just returned from Washington where he interviewed President Coolidge in regard to Muscle Shoals. With Andrew L. Felker, New Hampshire Commissioner of Agriculture, and various agricultural experts from other states, he recently made an extensive study of the great government plant.

As a result of this study, farm organizations all over the United States have united in an effort to have the Government lease Muscle Shoals for the production of high-grade commercial fertilizer.

"Of the bids which the Government has received," says Mr. Putnam, "the only two to be considered now are those of the American Cyanamide Company and the Associated Power Company. The Government, we believe, should lease its great plant to the American Cyanamide Company, which has made far the best offer and which could soon produce nearly 50,000 tons of concentrated high-grade fertilizer. The plant was built by the people's money and the people should get the benefit of their investment."

Commissioner Felker holds the same opinion. He says that by turning Muscle Shoals into a great fertilizer producing plant the Government would be giving the most valuable aid to American farmers. "New England is slowly awakening," he says, "to the fact that Muscle Shoals could be of great value to the farmer. The New England Council has pointed out that in agriculture we must co-operate to produce right here at home most of the food and more of the material that New England requires. We have a market for four times as much as we produce. Why, then, is our agriculture not more prosperous?"

Supplying Markets
"The answer is easy. It is because the producers of other regions are supplying our markets with much that we ought to be producing at home. Why do these 'imported' products have the preference? Probably because they command it commercially."

"If we are to displace 'imported' foodstuffs with home-grown products we must look to our quality, marketing methods and cost of production in the farthest reaches of our projects we need to think and act as a unit, for New England must unite to supply its own large markets or our agriculture and manufacturers will go glimmering."

"What then can we do about it? Pass a bill through our state Legislature that will suddenly put our farmers on their feet? No. We must do for ourselves what is necessary. Not even Congress can legislate prosperity for the farmers of the country. Congress can occasionally help, however, and such an opportunity for genuine assistance to New England, as well as to the rest of the country, is now before it. It can see to it that Muscle Shoals is leased for the service of the people by the production of high-grade fertilizers. This will greatly reduce the cost of producing foodstuffs throughout the United States and I can think of no greater service to the people."

GREAT OPERATIC
CENTER PLANNED\$15,000,000 Skyscraper in
Chicago to Combine Business With ArtPresident Signals Opening of Displays at Mechanics
Building—Audubon Paintings, Moving Pictures,
Archery, and Model Boats Among Features

CHICAGO, Jan. 29 (AP)—A downtown opera house, gracing a spacious square, readily accessible to transportation lines, and with income from commercial purposes sufficient ultimately to wipe out a season's debt, is the proposal of Samuel Insull, president of the Chicago Civic Opera Company.

Plans for a skyscraper opera house and commercial building costing between \$15,000,000 and \$16,000,000 were announced by Mr. Insull. A site, bounded by Madison, Washington, the Chicago River and Market Street, the latter leading into Wacker Drive, has been selected, and a method of financing arranged. Mr. Insull told opera guarantors.

The Auditorium Theater, where opera now is staged, is to be torn down in a few years, making necessary the move. Mr. Insull's plans call for a main floor with 50 per cent more seats than the Auditorium, but with a third fewer boxes. The announcement came on the eve of the close of the greatest season in the history of Chicago opera.

"We will rear a home for opera," said Mr. Insull, "that ultimately will not only provide us with a home for opera free of charge, but with funds enough to pay any deficit on our season's operations and also to provide funds for other forms of musical entertainment and musical education for the people. We will have to educate artists, musicians, chorists, dancers and technicians, and to add prestige to the community as an artistic and musical center."

During its five-year period the opera company has produced 68 operas. About 15 per cent have been Italian, about one-third French, a little under 15 per cent German, and about 10 per cent English.

WAGE INCREASE TO BE ASKED
WINNIPEG, Man., Jan. 29 (AP)—An increase of 15 per cent in wages will be sought within the next 36 days by station agents, assistant station agents, telegraphers, linemen and power men of the Canadian National Railways. It was announced by H. Phillips, official of the C. N. R. Telegraphers Union. Decision to revise the existing agreement was reached at a 10-day conference of union representatives just concluded.

(Continued on Page 5B, Column 3)

Farmers for Muscle Shoals
as Great Fertilizer PlantDirector of American Federation of Farm
Bureaus Tells of Value to Agriculture

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 29 (Special)

"New England agriculture would be aided an incalculable amount," says George M. Putnam, president of the New Hampshire Farm Bureau Federation and director of the American Federation of Farm Bureaus, "if large quantities of high grade commercial fertilizer were produced at Muscle Shoals as was originally intended."

"Figured on a most conservative basis, fertilizer could be produced there at a saving of approximately 40 per cent to New England farmers. It would mean, for example, that a bushel of New Hampshire or Maine potatoes could be raised at a saving of 10 cents a bushel. Grain would be cheaper, apples would cost less, hay would be far cheaper, which would lower milk production costs. In short, New England, which uses far more fertilizer per acre than any other section, would effect a vast saving."

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POLAND TO SEEK AID
TO STABILIZE ZLOTY

WARSAW, Poland, Jan. 29 (AP)—M. Mlynarski, vice-chairman of the Bank of Poland, and Professor Krzyzanski, prominent economic expert, have left for the United States for a six weeks' stay. It is understood while in the United States they will endeavor to negotiate a loan to stabilize the Polish monetary unit, the zloty, and to aid in development projects. The newspapers are speculating on the amount of the loan. One paper places it at \$200,000,000 and says the first installment of \$50,000,000 is to arrive in the early spring. Business circles think this amount greatly exaggerated, but are anxiously awaiting definite news.

Professor Krzyzanski, who assisted the American economic and financial mission headed by Professor Edward Kemmerer of Princeton University in its recent investigation of Poland's financial situation, will report to Professor Kemmerer concerning the enforcement of his recommendations and seek his advice about future financial moves.

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Music That Describes
How little Jean discovered the difference between the butterfly and the swan by hearing a composition by Grieg and another by Saint-Saens, will be explained in

Monday's MONITOR
Children's Page

Arthur, Blanchard and Harold Bradbury, Representatives of Cambridge, spoke advocating municipal ownership of the plant, and were supported by James T. Barrett, former president of the City Council, Daniel P. Levey, member of the City

NEW RATE CUTS
ON ELECTRICITY
ARE LOOKED FORGovernor's Letter Stirs the
Utility Companies of
State to ActionFOUR OUT OF 13 CITIES
REDUCE THEIR PRICESMr. Fuller Prepares to Go on
to Obtain Cheaper Light—
May Push Inquiry

Following the action taken by Leominster, Ayer, Williamstown and Adams in decreasing rates on electricity, reductions in rates Massachusetts cities are expected in consequence of Governor Fuller's letter to utility companies, asking if they contemplated or preferred to make voluntary cuts in electrical rates in these four cities and nine others.

The lowered charges in the first four cities were made known prior to the receipt of the Governor's letter. Ayer, filing its notice with the State Department of Public Utilities today.

In Leominster the rate will be reduced 1 cent to 16 cents a kilowatt hour for the first 300 kilowatt hours on Feb. 1, and further reductions will be made of 1/2 cent on Aug. 1 and 1/2 cent on Feb. 1, 1928, it was said today at the general offices of the company, 77 Franklin Street, Boston.

Ayer will receive a reduction of 1 cent to 12 cents a kilowatt hour Feb. 1 and another of 1/2 cent on Aug. 1. Industrial power rates will be cut 1/2 cent at both places to a maximum of 5 cents.

Believe Others to Follow

Rates in Williamstown and Adams were lowered 1 cent to 11 1/2 cents, and in North Adams to 11 cents. At Clinton the company yesterday announced a cut of 1 cent to 10 1/2 cents, while members of the town board of selectmen were filing with the State Department of Public Utilities a reduction in rates.

The action of this company together with that of 12 other local privately owned plants which have filed cheaper schedules with the Public Utilities Department since Jan. 1 are generally thought to indicate that many companies throughout the State will respond to the policy of voluntary reductions.

Addressing the electric companies which serve Attleboro, Malden, Springfield, Charlestown, Quincy, Worcester, Cambridge, Gloucester, Lynn, Ayer, Leominster, Williamstown and Adams, Governor Fuller said:

"I write to inquire if your company anticipates making a reduction in rates to your patrons. I find there are a number of companies who are quite willing to agree that their earnings are such as to warrant sharing their prosperity with the consumers by a reduction in rates."

Is Studying the Situation
"I am having a study of this question made by the Commission on Public Utilities, but it occurred to me that many companies would be willing and might in fact prefer to voluntarily make such rates as their earnings and general financial situation justified. If this is a move you are considering, or propose to consider in the immediate future, I should be very glad to know of it."

"Hoping for your co-operation in this, I beg to remain."

"Very truly yours,"
"ALVAN T. FULLER."

The list of companies addressed was furnished to the Governor by the Department of Public Utilities during the preparation of his inaugural address as being companies which show exceptionally high records of earnings. Dividends of the Quincy company in 1925 were 38 per cent and the others ranged above 15 per cent. Commenting on the letter, Governor Fuller expressed the expectation that the companies will co-operate, but made it clear that if any do not, he will take further steps.

At the office of the Quincy Electric Company, which headed the list, no word was given as to whether the rate action may be taken there as the president of the company is out of the city.

**Residents of Cambridge
Are Advised to Demand
Electricity Price Cut**

Residents of Cambridge who met at Cyprus Hall last night to protest against the rates and the proposed change of ownership of the Cambridge Light Company were advised by Henry L. Shattuck of Boston, author of the recent legislative order for an inquiry into utilities earnings, to file a petition with the State Department of Public Utilities for rate reductions. Mr. Shattuck predicted that this action would bring an immediate reduction by the company.

The present eight-cent rate could be reduced to six cents or possibly even five cents without affecting the present 14 per cent dividends on the company's stock, he said. He also commented that proper control of the rates would solve the question of "foreign" acquisition of the company since it removes the attraction to speculators.

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(Continued on Page 5B, Column 3)

FRANCE NOW TO LIMIT INFLUX OF ALIEN LABOR

Government Forecasts Reduction in Unemployment—Visitors Welcomed

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, Jan. 29.—A speedy improvement in the economic situation and a reduction in unemployment is forecast by the French Government, which, however, in the meantime judges it wise to limit the influx of foreign workers by insisting that in future foreign laborers who used to enter the country on the production of labor contracts signed by prospective employers must provide themselves with passports. This will certainly check immigration, and it is even urged that not only should the frontiers be closed but such surplus foreign labor as exists in France should be returned to the countries of origin.

There should not, however, be a misunderstanding respecting the status of visitors to France. They are most welcome, and nothing which would modify adversely the conditions of their entry can be contemplated. American, British, and other travelers coming to France for business or holiday purposes will land and move with the same ease as before. The only change is that the workers must now conform to the same regulations as ordinary visitors. The so-called economic crisis is extremely mild. It is much less severe than the crisis of 1921. It is utterly insignificant when compared with the state of other European countries.

Altogether the number of unemployed obtaining relief is 45,222. More than three-quarters are in the Paris district. Some unemployed doubtless are not registered, but even were the figures doubled they are as nothing when contrasted with 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 recorded elsewhere.

Relative to last year there is a crisis, but relative to normal experience in most lands the unemployment problem is virtually nonexistent in France. The Government announces that it will provide work, not doles. André Tardieu's department alone will immediately employ 36,000 additional laborers, thus absorbing the bulk of the workless. Municipalities are using credits in a similar way. Doubtless some Frenchmen lured to the towns will return to the land, thus re-establishing the vital equilibrium between farming and manufacturing.

The newspapers are naturally filled with this subject, and the debates continue in Parliament, but if it is placed in the right perspective it becomes entirely unimportant.

QUEBEC BEAVERS TO PLAY BOSTON TEAM

The colorful Quebec Beavers, now tied with the Boston Tigers for first place in the Canadian-American Hockey League standing, invade the New Boston Arena tonight to battle the locals for the undisputed lead. The Beavers are playing the best hockey in the league at present, with a sprint of four straight victories, including two victories over New England, over Boston and one over Springfield. No hockey league race could be much closer than the Canadian-American race for during the past few weeks, it has been unusual when the last-place team has been more than four points behind the first-place team. Before tonight's game the Boston and Quebec are tied with 17 points each, while Providence and Springfield are tied with 14 points and New Haven is last with 11 points.

While the Tigers and Quebec are

POLICE CHIEFS SAY REVOLVERS NO PROTECTION

Believe None Should Go Armed, and Favor Laws to Prevent Sale

Special from Monitor Bureau

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BRITAIN MAKES LIBERAL OFFER

(Continued from Page 1)

ations, whose leaders have yet to make known their views.

Coinciding with a reaffirmation by President Coolidge yesterday of Frank B. Kellogg's offer to negotiate in concert or singly, new equalization treaties with China, Great Britain notified both the Peking and Cantonese Nationalist Governments that it was ready to grant a majority of the rights which the Chinese have been contending for.

The concession problem of the British is one with which the United States is not confronted since this country has no such grants in China. Many Americans reside in the Chinese International settlements, however, and President Coolidge intends to keep American naval forces in Far Eastern waters for their protection. He does not believe the 4000 Americans in Shanghai should be asked to abandon their property and business until all danger was passed. A suggestion that the Americans evacuate the city has been made by William E. Borah, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee.

It is still uncertain here what steps this Government might take in event the Chinese civil war leaders fail to give recognition to Mr. Kellogg's peace overtures by refusing to agree upon delegates to a treaty negotiation conference. Indications as to their acceptance from available information at the State Department are discouraging.

Meanwhile, Stephen G. Porter, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, has made public a commission requesting the President to negotiate new treaties with duly accredited agents of China, and suggesting that a formal invitation to a treaty conference be extended through Dr. Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister here, thereby giving China the option of "negotiating with the United States in conjunction with other powers or separately."

Dr. Sze adds his views by urging that the treaty powers "declare in favor of the Chinese people, and conditionally the termination of all unequal treaties and negotiate forthwith new treaties on an equal and reciprocal basis."

Declaring China is anxious to settle the composition of the treaty negotiating delegates as the interested powers are to know the Chinese negotiators, Dr. Sze called for immediate appointment of the foreign delegates "to evidence their desire for negotiating."

Coldstream Guards March
Past Cheering Crowds
LONDON, Jan. 29 (AP)—The city of London took on a wartime appearance today when the second battalion of the famous Coldstream Guards marched through cheering crowds from Wellington Barracks to Waterloo station en route for China.

Other military units were being

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Mount Holyoke Utilizing Films in Promoting Study of History

Unique Method of Presentation Enables Children of Village of South Hadley to Increase Their Knowledge of Early Events of America

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Jan. 29 (Special)—Mount Holyoke College, under the direction of Mrs. Susan Reed Stiffer, of the department of history, is concluding this week a unique experiment in utilizing motion pictures for the study of American history of college grade.

While the use of motion pictures as an aid to secondary school teaching of history is now well recognized, college departments of history have found it difficult to make them more than a pleasant but incidental illustration of well-known facts. When, therefore, William Skinner presented the college with the American history series of motion pictures prepared under the auspices of the Yale University Press, Mrs. Stiffer began to devise a system for making them an adjunct to advanced work in history, which has not only given new life to the class work, but has proved unexpectedly interesting to the whole village of South Hadley.

At the beginning of the course each one of the pictures was assigned to two students for special study. One student was to prepare a lecture to accompany the picture. The other was to work out a bibliography of source material which was used or might have been used in the making of the picture, with critical notes on the use of sources by the producers and suggestions for change or improvement. These lectures were to be presented with the picture before the class, and the written material, lecture and bibliography to be turned in afterward, in lieu of a term paper.

In order to study the picture the students assigned to work on it had, of course, to have a preliminary showing, before the picture was presented to the whole class. Out of this rose the pleasant Monday afternoon motion picture showings in Hooker Auditorium to which the public was invited, and which were largely patronized by the school children of the neighborhood.

The pictures were put on before this audience for the two students to study, and while they made their notes, a lively audience of small boys, the children of the village, came, with teachers and citizens of South Hadley, were enjoying the sight of Old Peter Stivesant, or the vanishing of Merry Mount and its rubble by the serious Puritan fathers, following the story with interest and finding their knowledge of history vivified in living images and actions.

By treating the pictures critically, like any other popular history built on source material, it is felt that the work had for the students all the value of serious advanced work.

In presenting their material to the class, they got some training in lecturing and teaching. And meanwhile the reverberations of interest through the village have given a human touch to it.

college work, asking them to express themselves candidly, and in detail, on the subject of this experiment, with criticisms and suggestions for future use.

BERZELIUS SOCIETY INITIATES PRINCE

Royal Visitor Accepts Election to Yale Fraternity

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 29 (AP)—His Royal Highness William Ludwig of Sweden was made a member of Berzelius Society at Yale University last night. He was tendered an election, accepted, and duly initiated.

The Berzelius Society was originally formed about 1848 as a chemical society among students of Yale who were taking courses in chemistry and took its name from Baron Jons Jakob, a great Swedish chemist who had as patrons members of the royal house of Sweden.

It has been a custom in the society to offer an election to notable chemists, and also to any member of the royal family of Sweden who might be here. Among those who have had honorary membership were Lord Kelvin, who was initiated when he visited Yale, and Liebig, the great German chemist.

The society on its fraternity side has a house in Hillhouse Avenue, under the name of the Colony. Prince William, after lecturing in Woolsey Hall, entered the house, as society meeting places are called, and members of his suite remained outside and returned to their hotel after a few minutes. The Prince was escorted to his hotel by fellow members of the society after the ceremonies.

Y. M. C. A. SUCCEEDS IN FUNDS CRUSADE

\$142,348 Goal Is Reached—Victory Luncheon Held

While the Young Men's Christian Association's annual financial canvass has closed officially, having reached the \$142,348 goal through subscriptions or pledges, the Dorchester-based Railroad branch of the Y. M. C. A. today still are seeking more contributions.

Arthur S. Johnson, president, thanked those who helped raise money at the final luncheon at the Boston Chamber of Commerce yesterday when \$14,674 was reported as the last day's total.

With the quotas guaranteed by the two branches which are short and \$324 by the executive committee the canvass climbed to \$142,498. The "Y" still must secure from special sources \$14,250, not sought in the

canvass, to complete its total budget of \$156,526 for 1927.

Features of the canvass cited at the victory luncheon yesterday were the work of Division E, headed by William Itman, whose quota was \$18,552, but which went more than \$1000 above it and Division D, headed by Arthur Perry Jr., whose quota was \$24,736, but which rose over that figure by more than \$10,000.

Harry Phillips' team won the birthday cake and W. Irving Bulard, chairman of the canvass, will treat another team to an airplane flight. Several theatrical folk, including Mary Young, Frank Crummit, Jack Donahue and E. E. Clive, spoke.

EMPLOYMENT DATA WILL BE COMPILED

Facts obtained in the course of its public hearings held with a view to better employment conditions in Boston are to be compiled, together



Architect's Plan of \$4,000,000 Apartment Hotel, for which a Permit is Sought for a Location on Embankment Road Along the Charles River.

with recommendations, in the form of a report for the special committee of the Boston City Council which has been conducting the inquiry for the past month and presented to the council as soon as possible.

Joseph McGrath, member of the council from Ward 13, Dorchester, told the committee he had found state and federal laws forbidding the tapping of telephone or telegraph wires and he renewed his assertions that at times certain employees of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company had conducted an espionage system.

CADETS ARE GRADUATED

NEW LONDON, Conn., Jan. 28 (AP)—Twenty-two cadets were graduated from the coast guard academy at Fort Trumbull here yesterday afternoon, diplomas being awarded by Rear Admiral F. C. Billard.

STABLE BUILDING CONDITIONS ARE FORECAST IN TRADE SURVEY

Larger Income for Labor and Reasonable Rates for Capital Assigned as Reasons for Favorable Year—Boston's New Buildings Being Leased

Continued sound conditions in the building industry with little reaction in the general construction volume, will prevail throughout 1927, in the opinion of Truman S. Morgan, president of the F. W. Dodge Corporation of New York, who was in Boston yesterday.

Although the statistics just issued by the Dodge Corporation show a decline of approximately \$2,000,000 in New England in building contract awards for the week ended Jan. 25, as compared with the same period last

The Auburn Boston Company, Hugo van Rosen, the New England Council and the American Outdoor Advertising Company have leased offices in the Statler Building.

Apartment Hotel Petition

Whether the petition of J. Weston Allen and others for a permit to erect a \$4,000,000 apartment hotel 155 feet high, on a site bounded by Pinckney and Revere Streets and Embankment Road, will be granted is to be decided at a meeting of the Board of Zoning Adjustments in executive session next Friday.

The petitioners have requested that a residential zone be established to include the sixty or more thousand feet of land which they have purchased where buildings could be erected to a height of 155 feet. Strong opposition has been presented to the

granting of a permit by residents of Beacon Hill who contend that such a structure would mar the appearance of the skyline.

A letter before the board from the Department of Commerce in Washington, from John M. Gries, chief of the division of building and housing, says: "The demand for dwelling accommodations of apartment-hotel type in large cities appears evident from the number that have been erected during the past few years and the extent to which they have

corner of John and Edward Streets, Milford, Howard Hilton conveyed title.

The 14-acre farm, with eight-room modern house, large barn, other buildings, fruit, etc., on Randolph Street, Abington, has been sold by H. B. Lawrence to M. Vera McCormack.

Minnie L. Travers has bought the four-acre property with six-room house, garage, and henry on Main Street, Lynnfield Center, formerly owned by Erick G. Matson.

Agents and representatives of play publishing houses, under the chairmanship of Mr. Baker.

Speakers in various subjects are as follows: School dramas—James Light, Provincetown Players, and Milton M. Smith of the Horace Mann School, all of New York, and Miss Sibyl Baker, director of school dramas, Washington, D. C.

Community settlements—Mrs. Milton Erlanger, chairman of the division of settlements, National Federation of Settlements, and Miss Mary Carpenter of Greenwich House, both of New York, and Miss de Nancré, Hull House, Chicago.

College dramas: Edgar M. Woolley of the Yale Dramatic Association; Miss Jeannette Marks, Mount Holyoke College; A. M. Drummond, Cornell; Hubert C. Clive and Little Theater—Alexander Dean, director of the North Shore Theater Guild, Chicago; Oliver Hinsdale, Dallas, Tex., and T. W. Stevens of the Goodman Theater, Chicago.

Outdoor and circuit theaters: Charles C. Mather, Culver Military Academy.

Many Phases of Theater Activity to Come Before Yale Conference

Outstanding Persons in Both the Professional and "Little" Theaters to Take Part in Second Annual Meeting on the Drama

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 29 (Special)—Speakers who have been invited to address the second annual conference on the drama which will be held at the Yale University Theater, Feb. 11-12, include a number of outstanding persons from both the professional and "little" theaters.

Every angle of nonprofessional theater activity including its relation to the commercial stage will be discussed.

Directors of community, civic and settlement little theaters, heads of dramatic departments in universities, colleges and secondary schools throughout the United States are being invited as delegates to the conference, the second of a series the first of which was held in Pittsburgh last year.

Friday will be devoted to organization of the conference and discussion of general technical problems of production, while on Saturday groups will meet to talk over the special fields of school, college, community settlement, church, civic, outdoor and circuit theaters and the relations between the professional and non-professional stage.

Speakers will be Lee Simonson, Woodman Thompson, designer for the recent productions of "Iolanthe" and "The Pirates of Penzance"; Aline Bernstein, designer for the Neighborhood Playhouse, Miss Millia Davenport of the Greenwich Village Neighborhood Theater; Louis Hartman, electrical director for David Belasco; Arvid Crandall and Munroe R. Peavor.

Donald M. Oenslager, Miss Rose Rosdoff and Stanley R. McDougal, instructors respectively in scenic design, costume and stage lighting in the Yale Department of Drama, will speak on the teaching of their subjects. Discussion as to when and in what amount nonprofessional producers should be expected to pay royalties will be carried on by play

Following is the comparison:

1924	\$2,519,400	1921	\$1,408,500
1925	4,375,000	1922	2,144,000
1926	9,020,500	1923	2,243,000
1927	8,222,800	1924	2,031,000
1928	14,475,000	1925	2,726,000
1929	5,040,000		

C. W. Whittier & Brother report the following leases:

The Boston Excelsior Company have leased the building at 55 Spic Street, Charlestown, to the William Street Heater Company.

The Derry-Made Products Company have leased to French & Heald, furniture manufacturers, the second floor at 37 Wormwood Street in the Factory Buildings, South Boston.

The trustees of the Brazer Building to Hodgson & Kennard, jewellers, have leased the entire building at 355 Congress Street, corner of A Street, South Boston, to the Bridgeport Chair Company of Bridgeport, Conn.

Charles A. Sawin and John W. Webber, trustees of the John L. Whiting Estate Trust, have renewed the lease of the fifth floor at 221 High Street, to Frank M. McIntire.

The W. H. Ballard Company reports the following:

Samson & Mordock Company have leased space in the Harbor Building, 470 Atlantic Avenue,

been occupied. Among the factors influencing the demand for such accommodations that have come within my observation are the desire for freedom from the responsibility of hiring servants and of attending to the mechanical side of household heating and maintenance, the freedom to come and go, and the desire of certain families to live in locations where the cost would make a single-family dwelling of suitable size prohibitive.

The Charles G. Clapp Company reports the following sales:

The seven-room village property, with about 20 acres of land, fruit, etc., located on Bedford Street, Lakeville, has been sold to Nathan H. Champlin.

James J. Cotter is purchasing a 4½-acre property on Harvard Street, East Bridgewater. There is a seven-room house, barn, henry, and fruit. The new owner will immediately occupy.

Augusta Anderson has sold her property at Indian Head, South Hanson. This estate has a pine grove, 6½ acres of land, seven-room all modern house, barn, henry, fruit and shrubs. The purchaser is Samuel J. O'Brien.

John B. Ballan has purchased property with a 5000-foot lot at the

ANNUAL RALLY OF GIRLS' CLUBS

President of the National League Among Speakers at Tonight's Banquet

Young women from all sections of Massachusetts are arriving in Boston today for the annual January rally of the Massachusetts League of Girls' Clubs, which opens with a banquet in Repertory Theater Hall this evening.

About 300 members are expected to be present. Committee meetings occupied the afternoon. Members not engaged at them took occasion to make sight-seeing trips, do shopping or attend the theaters.

Speakers at this evening's banquet include Miss Mary Griffiths of New York, president of the national league, Miss Sarah Wambaugh, formerly in the secretariat of the League of Nations, and Mrs. Arthur G. Botch, president of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters.

A feature of the rally will be the admission to membership of the Northampton Girls' City Club, a flourishing group of 55 charter members recently organized by Miss Katherine Slaytor of Newton and Miss Genevieve Townsend, state field secretary.

The club has its headquarters in the James House of the People's Institute of Nations, and has sponsored a program of dramatics, dances, discussion groups and educational classes. Open to all working girls of Northampton, it is expected to be of special service to the thousands employed in hosiery mills, other factories, stores and dormitories of that college city.

Miss Slaytor is a recent graduate of Connecticut College for Women and is spending the year in Northampton organizing and administering the girls' work of the People's Institute.

At the final session on Monday morning at the club headquarters, 8 Newbury Street, Mrs. Eva Whiting White will speak on "The Philosophy of the Job of an Executive Secretary." This will be followed by a discussion on job analysis in the philosophical point of view and later from the practical point of view.

NATIONAL REUNION OF M. I. T. ALUMNI

Project of Technology Center Will Be Discussed

A national reunion of alumni of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology will be held in New York on June 10 and 11, Thomas C. Desmond, president of the Technology Club of New York and of the Technology Clubs Associated, announced at a meeting of the Alumni Council of M. I. T. here last night.

Headquarters will be at the Waldorf, and the preliminary program calls for a business session on the morning of June 10, when reports of various alumni committees will be read.

Dr. Samuel W. Stratton, president, will be a speaker at the sessions of the reunion, and the various heads of departments of the faculty will be invited to tell of their work. Athletics, the dormitory plan, and social life at the institute also will be discussed, and in the evening a smoker and entertainment will be given at the Technology Club.

The proposal of Thomas C. Desmond to build a "National Technology Center in New York," a combined club and office building to serve as headquarters for Technology men from all parts of the country while on business there, is expected to be laid before the alumni attending the reunion.

M. I. T. Alumni Secretary to Pay Visit to Clubs

Orville B. Denison, alumni secretary of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, will leave here tomorrow on a visit to local Technology clubs in the middle West and in New York State, returning to Boston in one for the alumni council meeting late in February.

In each of the 14 cities included in his itinerary a luncheon or dinner is planned for Mr. Denison by the local alumni organization. In addition to discussing new and proposed developments at M. I. T., Mr. Denison will show the alumni clubs moving pictures of "Tech" activities and discuss alumni developments, including

BROWN CLUB TO MEET
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the alumni dormitory fund and the proposed "National Technology Center" in New York City.

The cities Mr. Denison proposes to visit are Detroit, Milwaukee, Duluth, Minneapolis-St. Paul, Urbana, Indianapolis, Cleveland, Akron, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester and Schenectady.

EQUALIZED MAIL RATES ADVOCATED

Boston Chamber Urges Fees Based on Costs

Postal rates should conform to the cost of carrying the various classes of mail so far as is practical in the opinion of the directors of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, according to Howard W. Burge, chairman of the committee on post office and postal facilities, in making the attitude of the chamber clear regarding the proposed amendments to the postal rate schedule.

That it is unfair to penalize the users of one class of mail to defray deficits incurred from the handling of other classes, is strongly maintained by the chamber. Charges for the carriage of educational, official or franked mail should not be assessed against business mail users.

Recommendations for readjustment of the rate schedule, as outlined by Mr. Burge, in behalf of the committee follow:

1. Restoration of one cent rate for private mailing cards, picture and souvenir postcards, etc.

2. Establishment of private C. O. D. reply cards.

3. Reduction of rate on second-class matter, at least to a rate of 1c for two ounces but preferably to 1c for four ounces and without limit of weight as applicable before April 15, 1925.

4. The reduction of second-class mail rates on magazines and newspapers mailed by the publishers should not be as drastic as proposed in the Senate committee's amendments to H.R. 13446.

5. Reduction of lower rates on third-class mail.

6. Elimination of the service charge on fourth-class mail.

7. Combination of the special handling and special delivery services under a graduated rate scale, as recommended by the committee.

LUNCHEONS PLANNED BY PROPELLER CLUB

Organized by shipping and maritime interests to stimulate interest in navigation and commercial affairs, the Propeller Club plans to arrange regular luncheons at which technical addresses will be made by experts in marine engines, naval construction and allied subjects.

Capitain Eugene O'Donoghue, general manager of the C. H. Sprague & Sons, has been elected president. Other officers of the Propeller Club are: C. D. Hubbard, of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, vice-president; F. E. Bailey, of the Bureau of Steamship Lines, secretary-treasurer; and the following board of governors, Fred W. Anderson, Paul J. Bertleson, Lawrence Chapman, R. C. Goodwin, W. W. Neely, Harris Livermore, C. H. Ward, Capt. Herman Parker, Frank Peabody, William Renz, Albert Sides, J. E. Hull, and George Woolley.

AMERICANIZATION CONFERENCE OPENED

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A Slavic scheme featured the luncheon, even the food and native costumes of the helpers being loaned by Slavic characteristics. Mrs. John Reop of Ashley Street was in charge. Delegates took part in a round table discussion from Chicago, Easthampton, Hatfield, Holyoke, Indian Orchard, Ludlow, Northampton, Palmer and Springfield.

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IMPROVED JURY PERSONNEL SOUGHT IN PERSONAL INQUIRY

Mayor Nichols' Plea for Closer Scrutiny of Lists of Citizens Answered by Election Commissioners—Recent Law Makes Examination Necessary

Examination of citizens with a view to obtaining those qualified by character and experience to serve as jurors in the courts of Suffolk County will be continued tonight by the Board of Election Commissioners in their offices on the first floor of the City Hall Annex. Voters of Ward 8 from the North, West and South ends of Boston are to come before them for personal inquiry.

Mayor Nichols not long since called the Board of Election Commissioners before him and urged upon them the increasing necessity of closer scrutiny of the lists of citizens drawn as prospective jurors. He called to their attention the statements of judges and outstanding attorneys that the effectiveness of the courts must be by raising the standard of the jurors called to serve in the trial of cases.

In 1924 the Massachusetts Legislature passed an amendment to the laws providing for the drawing of jurors, stipulating that: "The Board of Election Commissioners shall summon before it all prospective jurors with whom they are not personally acquainted, for an examination relative to character, qualification and fitness to serve as jurors."

"The Board of Election Commissioners of Boston will have to examine about 9000 citizens whose names are on the jury lists to determine their fitness to serve," said Frank Seiberlich, chairman of the board, today.

"The law states that the board shall have personal acquaintance with citizens eligible for jury duty if it is to pass upon as proper persons for such public service. Every stipulation in the law of 1924 entails upon this board a tremendous responsibility which we cheerfully assume."

"Very well have we realized that, carefully as the police conducted their jury listing, they could not, in a house-to-house canvass, as the work was then necessarily done, compile jury lists which were satisfactory. Now the law holds the election commissioners responsible and I am sure they will make every effort to make jury lists which will result, for we must either know the men drawn or interview them personally."

"The law requires that not more than one for every 500, nor less than one for every 100 eligible voting

citizens be drawn for jury service. Men from 21 to 70 years and from all reputable avocations in life make as nearly a representative group as can be had.

"The questionnaire is fair, but searching. It is intended to determine citizenship, occupation and questions relating to physical as well as moral fitness to qualify as a competent juror. In answering the questionnaire the individual summoned before the board must take oath to the truthfulness of his answers.

"Responsibility is the great thing we are concerned with. We want to know whether a man has occupation, and what it is, for this is an important factor. His record as a citizen is important, and we ask if the individual brought before us has ever been convicted in the courts for any offense."

MOTOR GROUPS OPPOSE TAXES

19 Associations Unite to Protest Increased Levies on Automobiles

Organization of the Motor Vehicle Conference of Massachusetts, embracing 19 automobile associations throughout the State which are opposed to increased motor vehicle taxation, was announced today by Day Baker, legislative counsel for numerous motor groups and secretary of the new body.

Attendance of all motorists at the hearings at the State House next Thursday, Feb. 2, when six bills offering various provisions for a gasoline tax will be considered, was urged by Mr. Baker, who listed the following organizations as members of the Motor Vehicle Conference: Automobile Club of Berkshire County, Automobile Club of Fall River, Automobile Club of Holyoke, Automobile Club of Springfield, Banquet Automobile Club, Boston Automobile Club, Greater New Bedford Automobile Club, Lawrence Automobile Club, Independent Old Men's Association, Massachusetts Automobile Dealer and Garage Association, Massachusetts State Highway Association, Massachusetts State Grange, Motor Truck Club of Massachusetts, Worcester Safety Council.

In his statement today Mr. Baker said that "Practically every one advocating a gasoline tax has some special project for which he or his friends would like to appropriate or spend the money, or to save themselves from being taxed."

"The real estate men are strong for a gasoline tax so that part of it may be used to reduce the tax on their real estate; also stock holders, so that there may be no tax placed on dividends of Massachusetts corporations, which if done would yield over \$10,000,000 which would be distributed to the stockholders."

"One of the great reasons given for the enacting of a gasoline tax is that it will give an opportunity for the placing of a portion of the tax, so easily extracted from the motorist's pocket, in the hands of the officials of the cities and towns to be spent on local highways."

Use of Registration Fees

"Do the advocates of a gasoline tax, part of which is to be given to the cities and towns, realize that from the motor vehicle registration

PARK AND FOREST EXPANSION PLAN

(Continued from Page 1)

here will stay right in good old New England, and that they will not be seriously handicapped for raw materials."

Forestry in its national aspect, with its light on problems of conservation, use of idle acres, possibilities of wealth in the lumber industry, and its economic phase, was discussed broadly at yesterday's session of the association.

It was at Yale University that the first collegiate school of forestry was established and the significance of the meeting was pointed out by Arthur T. Hadley, president-elect, at last night's dinner.

Mr. Hadley said that in 1890 there was but one real school of forestry in

FOREST-STREAM LIFE EXHIBITED

(Continued from Page 1)

times daily over stations WEEI and WBZ, and aims and ambitions covering problems which exist in the varied open country of New England and Canada will be addressed to the public.

A system of elaborate changing illumination is the means whereby a series of remarkable airplane photographs of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado is made of vivid interest to visitors. Work of the societies working for the conservation of wild flowers and shrubs is illustrated.

Not the least interest is contributed in an archery exhibit under the direction of the Newton Archers' Club, and Langdon Warner, archaeologist of the Fogg Museum at Harvard University, has arranged an historical exhibit of bows and arrows of many lands and periods in the world's civilization.

Lessons in Archery

Champions in archery will bend their bows on the archery range and assist novices in acquiring the knack of this primitive device. A competitive exhibit of model boats for boys under 16 has been brought in many of the boys in the model clubs of Greater Boston. The boys are exhibiting their own workmanship in three-foot models for three prizes of shipbuilding tools. Older enthusiasts in the racing of miniature yachts have exhibits of six and seven-foot models that have competed in national and international regattas of the tiny craft.

The show opens to the public tomorrow, Sunday, under an arrangement made with municipal authorities, at 3 p. m. During the current week the exhibition will be open each day from 10 a. m. to late in the evening. Excursion rates have been arranged for the week by the Maine Central and the Bangor & Aroostook railroads at approximately half the normal fare.

MISS BONFIELD TO SAIL

Miss Margaret Bonfield, British Labor member of Parliament, who has just ended a speaking tour in the United States, has booked passage on the White Star Line steamer Celtic, which will call at Commonwealth Pier tomorrow afternoon en route from New York to Queenstown and Liverpool, carrying a full complement of passengers for this time of year, more than 300 having been booked for the passage. Other passengers include Elwargo Anjel, chancellor of the Colombian Consulate at Liverpool; Capt. G. D. Dymond, a retired British Army officer, and Lieut. Christopher Murray, U. S. N., and Mrs. Murray of Boston.

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RED LIGHT PROPOSED FOR PEDESTRIANS IN CONNECTICUT BILL

Walking on Left Side of the Highways at Night Is Also Before the Legislature

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 29 (AP)—Protection of pedestrians on the highways of Connecticut is the object of three bills offered to the General Assembly yesterday. Pedestrians who travel the highways between sunset and sunrise would be required to carry a light or red reflector visible for at least 50 feet under the provisions of one measure while another requires such pedestrians to walk on the left hand side of the road during the same interval. A third provides for sidewalks along portions of the trunk line highways.

Another bill provides that railroads failing to eliminate grade crossings on order of the Public Utility Commission shall forfeit money to towns in which the crossings are located. If construction is not started within six months, the town shall receive \$1000; \$5000 if not completed in 18 months; \$5000 additional if not completed in 30 months and \$5000 a year after that until completed.

An amending act provides for levying a tax with respect to carrying on mercantile business or manufacture by other than corporations to include exhibition of motion pictures and theatrical exhibitions.

Other measures introduced provide for stop lights for street cars; prison sentences for neglect of wife or children, and declaring it to be against public policy to hold membership in "corporation, association, or society where the qualification of membership membership also a corporation, association, or society whose center of government is in a foreign country."

Neither of the bills bore the signature of Mayor Nichols of Boston or his approval, or that of the City Council. There was no debate in the House on either bill.

ART APPRECIATION IN LECTURE COURSE

Mr. Siple to Discuss Painting and Sculpture

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The course, which carries college credits, is designed to act as an aid for the forming of critical estimates of works of art.

Particular emphasis will be placed on the museums in and about Boston. There will be a brief survey of the current books, magazines and newspapers. Sundays, those of the class who are interested will be invited to meet the instructor at the Museum of Fine Arts, Fenway Court, or the Fogg Museum for informal discussion of the collections. The course will not be treated from an historical point of view but works from all periods and countries will be selected for study.

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RED LIGHT PROPOSED FOR PEDESTRIANS IN CONNECTICUT BILL

Walking on Left Side of the Highways at Night Is Also Before the Legislature

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 29 (AP)—Protection of pedestrians on the highways of Connecticut is the object of three bills offered to the General Assembly yesterday. Pedestrians who travel the highways between sunset and sunrise would be required to carry a light or red reflector visible for at least 50 feet under the provisions of one measure while another requires such pedestrians to walk on the left hand side of the road during the same interval. A third provides for sidewalks along portions of the trunk line highways.

Another bill provides that railroads failing to eliminate grade crossings on order of the Public Utility Commission shall forfeit money to towns in which the crossings are located. If construction is not started within six months, the town shall receive \$1000; \$5000 if not completed in 18 months; \$5000 additional if not completed in 30 months and \$5000 a year after that until completed.

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NEW RATE CUTS ON ELECTRICITY

(Continued from Page 1)

Council, spoke for an order which he has introduced to call for an investigation of the books of the Company.

Worcester Light Company to Carry Rate Reduction Case to Supreme Court

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 29 (Special)—The Worcester Electric Light Company intends to contest reductions in its rates by appeal to the United States Supreme Court if the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities holds against the company on a rate petition now pending. It was announced by officials of the company yesterday.

The company has retained Robert G. Dodge of Boston to act as associate counsel with George T. Dewey, company attorney, in the case.

The decision to take the case to the Federal Supreme Court in the event of an adverse ruling by the commission means that the Worcester case will be made a test case in which the other public utility companies of Massachusetts are directly interested.

The point at issue which the Supreme Court will be asked to decide is whether earnings from which dividends may be paid shall be based on the so-called "Massachusetts rule," which is that this basis shall be money actually paid in by stockholders for capital and premium, as claimed by the petitioners, or on the so-called "United States Supreme Court rule," which is that earnings shall be reckoned on the present replacement value of the property, with proper deductions for depreciation, as claimed by the company.

NON-PARTISAN GROUP HAS NEW OFFICERS

Roland W. Boyden Talks on League of Nations

Election by the board of directors of the new officers of the Massachusetts League of Nations Non-Partisan Association was announced at the meeting yesterday as follows:

Edwin H. Webster, president; Joseph Walker, vice-president; Henry R. Cabot, treasurer; Mrs. Richard H. Gorman, executive secretary, and Conrad Hobbs, chairman of the board and chairman of the executive committee. Mrs. Lewis Jerome Johnson is chairman of the educational committee; Miss Mabel C. Willard of the speakers' committee; and Miss Ethel Hobart of the organization committee. Joseph Walker is to serve as chairman of a new committee, on political activities.

Schools superintendents, principals, and teachers of history, economics, and civics were invited to yesterday's meeting at which Roland W. Boyden, formerly unofficial representative of the United States on the Reparations Commission, was the principal speaker.

"No matter what the difficulties," Mr. Boyden said, "it is of the utmost importance to the United States and for world peace that this country should join the League. It is not so important for the League as a piece of machinery. There has been one distinct advantage from our failure to become a member; the League has become an important factor without us. It has demonstrated its usefulness. It showed its strength when it refused to yield to the bluffs of Spain and Brazil and let them go."

CUMBERLAND PIPE LINE CO.

Cumberland Pipe Line Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1926, reports a net profit of \$309,965 after taxes and charges, compared with \$367,531 in 1925.

MR. ZEUCH TO GIVE "HOUR OF ORGAN MUSIC"

Following is the program for the second in the present series of "An Hour of Organ Music" given by William E. Zeuch, organist and choir-master, each Sunday afternoon at 4:30 in the First Church in Boston, Unitarian Congregationalist, Marlboro and Berkeley streets:

"March Heroique".....Saint-Saëns
"Chöre de Lune".....Karg-Elert
"Missa Solemnis".....Haydn
"Trauermusik".....Rehmann
"Prelude".....Lamoureux
"Aloha Oe".....Hawayan
"Danse de la Fée Dragée".....Darius
"Song in the Night".....Tchaikovsky
"Hills of the Valleys".....Wagner

Thomas Paine, whose 190th anniversary occurs today, will be honored by the newly formed Boston

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MUSIC

Music Calendar

Sunday afternoon, Jan. 29, in Symphony Hall, a recital by Roland Hayes, tenor.

On the same afternoon, in Jordan Hall, eighth of the current series of concerts by the People's Symphony Orchestra, with Mr. Mason conducting.

Sunday evening, Jan. 30, in Symphony Hall, a concert by Nina Tarnowska, ballad singer, and the Boston Sinfonietta, Arthur Fiedler, conductor.

Monday evening, Jan. 31, at the Metropolitan Opera House, the Chicago Civic Opera Company opens its Boston season with "Aida." The remainder of the "repertory" follows:

Tuesday, Feb. 1—Alfano's "Resurrection."

Wednesday matinee, Feb. 2—Gounod's "Faust."

Wednesday evening, Feb. 2—Wolf-Ferrari's "Jewels of the Madonna."

Thursday, Feb. 3—Giordano's "La Cenerentola."

Friday, Feb. 4—Wagner's "Tristan and Isolde."

Saturday matinee, Feb. 5—Debussy's "Pelléas at Melanide."

Saturday evening, Feb. 5—Donizetti's "Lucia."

Sunday, Feb. 6—Moussorgsky's "Boris Godunov."

Tuesday, Feb. 8—Donizetti's "Daughter of the Regiment" and Leoncavallo's "Pagliacci."

Wednesday matinee, Feb. 9—Mascagni's "Carmen."

Wednesday evening, Feb. 9—Verdi's "Aida."

Thursday, Feb. 10—Mozart's "Don Giovanni."

Friday, Feb. 11—Mozart's "Judith" and Puccini's "Gianni Schicchi."

Saturday matinee, Feb. 12—Puccini's "La Bohème."

Saturday evening, Feb. 12—Verdi's "Il Trovatore."

Monday afternoon, Jan. 31, in Jordan Hall, a recital by Myra Mortimer, contralto.

Friday evening, Feb. 4, in Jordan Hall, concert by the St. Olav Choir of Minnesota.

Saturday afternoon, Feb. 5, in Jordan Hall, a recital by Percy Grainger, pianist.

Sunday afternoon, Feb. 6, in Symphony Hall, recital by Fritz Kreisler, violinist.

Children Are Having Their Day in Festivities at Poland Spring

Snow-Covered Highways Leading From Hotels Filled With Sleds as Youngsters Take Advantage of the Excellent Sliding Facilities

POLAND SPRING, Me., Jan. 29 (Special)—Today is Children's Day here. The snow-covered highways established between Hiram Ricker and the little ones. It is nothing that has been put into words, yet without borrowing a moment from his attentions to older guests, Mr. Ricker has been like a fairy godfather producing snowed things at the right moment, a smaller sled here, a larger double-runner there, a ski pole for a little boy vainly trying to remember whether he should have left his in the Portland station, a muffler for a little girl who rolled unexpectedly in a snow bank and got her wet.

It is country made for children. Roads stretch away from the hotels in every direction like ribbons of silver and by some arrangement the snow-covered roads are being left to children on sleds. The strikingly few motors about are pulled well into the sides. Some older people are experimenting with a canary yellow bob sled, but they have selected an inconspicuous road, leaving the best for the children who fly down singly or in twos or in close-packed knots of five and six to plod back discussing among themselves the quality of the runners and what might have been done on the last curve to make the sliding wider.

Across a road between the Mansion House and the Poland Spring House three white horses draw three pungees loaded with firewood. The

Interesting Features of News Gathered From Many Parts of the World

PALATIAL HOME TO BE OPENED OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING UNION

Historic Dartmouth House to Be Yet One More Link Between Two Great Nations in the Interests of World Peace

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Washington's birthday, Feb. 22, will have a special significance in London this year for on that date the "house warming" of Dartmouth House, the palatial new home of the English-Speaking Union of the British Empire, at 37 Charles Street, Berkeley Square, will take place.

Invitations have been sent to notable Americans here and overseas to attend the official ceremonies when Stanley Baldwin, Prime Minister of England, is to make the dedicatory address. Lord Balfour, president of the English-Speaking Union of the British Empire, the Earl and Countess of Reading, the former being the chairman of the central committee, are expected to be present. Already there has been such a public demand for tickets of admission that the committee felt obliged to reserve 300 places for members of the English-Speaking Union which were allotted by ballot.

The American and British English-Speaking Unions had a total membership Dec. 10 last of 22,116 distributed in various parts of the world. The metamorphosis from the modest beginning of June 28, 1918, when, at John Evelyn Wrench's invitation, a group of 16 friends launched the present movement in a little office near the Strand, to the magnificent headquarters now occupied, shows the power of development of a right idea—the English-speaking nations united in the cause of world peace. In this movement, Alexander Smith Cochran of New York and the late Walter Hines Page, then United States ambassador, played no small part.

Mansion's Unique Decorations
A representative of The Christian Science Monitor escorted through Dartmouth House by Alfred E. Johns, secretary of the English-Speaking Union of the British Empire, found many evidences of activity in preparation for the forthcoming celebration. Mechanics and decorators were busy everywhere. No mansion in London, perhaps, possesses a more beautiful staircase than the broad marble flight of steps leading from the reception hall to the floors above.

An ornamental iron grill balustrade bears the coat of arms of Lord Revelstoke, receiver-general of the Duchy of Cornwall and a member of the banking firm of Baring Brothers, who built Dartmouth House in 1890 upon the site of two antiquated London dwellings, one once occupied by Nell Gwyn, the popular English actress. Hand-somely carved doors and panels of solid dark oak are passed as the visitor approaches the other interesting precincts of this famous town house. The ceiling is of rare geometrical and floral designs, and some of the rooms, in place of wood, are finished in mottled marble or "papered" with rich brocade silks.

The building is three stories and includes, besides the reception hall, the Page Memorial Library, a dining room accommodating 70 guests, a large ballroom, drawing-room, reading and writing and similar rooms, and 29 private apartments, all of which have been beautifully decorated and designated as follows:

Top Floor—1. Washington Room; 2. Lincoln; 3. Bunyan; 4. Queen Elizabeth; 5. Shakespeare; 6. James I.; 7. Charles I.; 8. Raleigh; 9. James II.; 10. Cromwell; 11. Charles II. Middle Floor—12. William and Mary; 13. The Chelsea Room; 14. Queen Anne; 15. George I.; 16. George II.; 17. George III.; 18. George IV. Lower Floor—19. William IV.; 20. Nelson; 21. Wellington; 22. Victoria; 23. Queen Victoria; 24. King Edward; 25. Queen Alexandra; 26. The Morris Room; 27. New Georgian; 28. King George V and Queen Mary.

Queen Mary selected the decorations for the room named in honor of herself and her royal spouse and has donated some of the furnishings, which are tastefully simple and pleasing to the eye. The building is centrally heated throughout and some of the rooms, facing the water, will be a boon to overseas and home travelers seeking quiet and repose while in the British capital. Owing to the limited accommodation, guests will be restricted to one week's occupancy of rooms in summer and fortnight from October to April. Sleeping accommodation thus can be provided for 38 members, as 10 of the rooms are double rooms.

First of a Series
"Dartmouth House," said Mr. Johns, "is the first in the chain of club houses around the world which the original founders of the English-Speaking Union visualized. To members in Great Britain it offers all the facilities of a first-class club. To visiting members from overseas it is no less their own—a personal home abroad."

Mrs. Alfred Lyttelton, chairman of the Common Interests Committee, had the responsible task of furnishing the new building, and while the comfort of guests was a primary consideration, her aim was "to follow the appearance of rooms in the country houses of the Georges, with interesting pieces of furniture, such as might have been collected in course of time in a comfortable old English house by members of different generations." In this she has eminently succeeded and Dartmouth House, as a result, in future is expected to attract thousands of English-speaking folk from the four quarters of the earth interested in old paintings, quaint objects d'art, and antique furniture.

Lord Dartmouth, who purchased the property from Lord Revelstoke, lived there before the Great War, and writing a London friend from Portshall House, Wolverhampton, his ancestral estate, he recalls the fact that before 1914 Dartmouth House was occupied by him and his family for many months in the year

and that it still holds for him "many pleasant memories."

Link Between Two Lands

When the war came he offered the mansion to the British Red Cross and, he says, "It was admirably run by Lady Lytton, as a hospital for wounded soldiers." The war at an end and the family scattered, Lord Dartmouth tells of the closing of his one-time London home, and placing it in the hands of the estate agents until "in the long last, like the phoenix rising from its ashes" its doors again opened as Dartmouth House, the domicile of the English-Speaking Union in London, the organization whose object is to draw together in the bond of comradeship the English-speaking peoples of the world. "Could anyone, asks Lord Dartmouth, have wished for it a more honorable fate?"

Continuing he says it will form the "third link" which his family has provided between Great Britain and the United States of America. "The first link," he continued, "was the union between 'Honest Will Legges' and Elizabeth Washington, and the consequent quartering of the bars and mullets of the Washingtons on the coat-of-arms of the Legges. The second, when another Lord Dartmouth gave his name to a great American college and forged a new link, which I am glad to think lengthens and strengthens every year. And the third link 'Dartmouth House.' Long may it flourish!"

Sympathized With Americans
Lord Dartmouth's reference to "Honest Will Legges" may need explanation. Legges, the first Earl of Dartmouth, was a soldier hero in the reigns of Charles I and II. A grandson, William, the second Earl, was noted for his piety and association with the early Methodists, which gained for him the sobriquet of "Pious sinner." Once secretary for the colonies, he sympathized with the Americans in the War of Independence and in 1777 urged them to accept the conciliatory proposals put forward by Lord North.

The Washington-Dartmouth tablet, to which previous reference has been made, is part of a mural monument to George the first, Lord Dartmouth located in the Parish Church of St. Botolph Without, Aldgate, until recently the Church of the Holy Trinity. George was Governor of Portsmouth in the reign of Charles II.

"Above the dedicatory inscription," says a brochure, "is his coat-of-arms and, quartered with the arms of his family, the Legges, are the Stars and Stripes of the Washington family. The inscription relates that his mother was Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Washington of Packington County, Leicester. It so happened that Sir William's nephew, John, went out to Virginia about 1668, and it was from him that George Washington, the founder of the American Republic, was descended." It continues:

"This interesting link with the United States, coupled with the fact that an early Lord Dartmouth was one of the best of the New England Governors and established and gave his name to Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., seems to be a very happy omen for the English-Speaking Union."

LONDON ENDEAVORS TO SAVE ITS YOUTH

Special Committee Sits Weekly to Investigate Cases

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON—The British press gave much prominence recently to the case of a boy of school age who was sentenced by a bench of magistrates to four years' detention in an industrial school for stealing some pears. The sentence was canceled by the Home Office, with the cordial approval of public opinion. The modern way, it is claimed, is not to depend on penalties as much as on the "discovery" and removal of the causes for wrongdoing.

Arrangements have been made by the London County Council that when a child or young person under 16 is charged in London, particulars of the case are notified at once to the council, and inquiries are immediately undertaken into the home conditions, circumstances, and character of the child.

In order that children shall not be fined, imprisoned or punished in any other way without a full knowledge of all the circumstances, a special sub-committee of the council meets weekly for the purpose of considering the cases brought before the Juvenile Courts, and deciding what suggestions shall be made to the magistrates as to the best method of dealing with the children. If a child is committed to an industrial school or reformatory the council does not lose touch with him. When he returns to his parents an interest in his employment and general welfare is taken by the special officers (who are women in the case of girls). Every effort is made to see that a suitable post is found for the young person, and the case is not dropped until satisfactory results are achieved.

The so-called question of "single

Beautiful Staircase in London Mansion



Broad Marble Flight of Stairs in Dartmouth House, the New Home of the English-Speaking Union of the British Empire in London, Which Will Be Formally Opened on Feb. 22, Washington's Birthday.

RED OFFICERS DISMISSED ARMY

No Fewer Than 16,000 Are Returned to Civil Life—Special Bureau Set Up

MOSCOW. (Special Correspondence)—The Soviet War Commissar, Klement Voroshilov, discussed the recent dismissal of a large number of Red Army officers from active service and other current military problems at a meeting with the higher officers of the Moscow Military District. The dismissal of officers reached very considerable proportions; altogether about 16,000 were transferred from the army to civil life.

Voroshilov declared that this measure was necessary because the Red Army was overstaffed with officers. He pointed out that, if the whole army was taken into account, there had been an officer to every 10 soldiers before the recent dismissal. In the Soviet army the proportion of officers to men was one to 12 or one to 18.

In the early period of the existence of the Red Army, when it was called on for strenuous fighting on many fronts, it was no doubt necessary to have a large reserve of officers; but after the end of the Civil War the officers' training schools continued to turn out larger numbers of graduates than the service could absorb. The dismissal of 16,000 officers means a saving of 16,000,000 rubles a year for the budget of the War Commissariat. With a view to mitigating the hardships of this general dismissal a special bureau was set up for the purpose of securing civilian positions for the discharged officers.

Remuneration Inadequate

The remuneration and social position of the Red Army officers were also discussed during the meeting. Voroshilov admitted that the material position of the officers was far from satisfactory, but pointed in extenuation to the poverty of the state and to the fact that many state employees in responsible positions are also very badly paid. Declaring that the complaint of some of the Red Army officers that they did not receive sufficient recognition in Soviet society was justified, Voroshilov at the same time spoke out strongly against the proposal to restore the old titles in the Red Army. All officers, whatever be their rank, are simply called "commanders."

The so-called question of "single

command" also came up at the meeting. In the first years of the Revolution the officers, who mostly belonged to the former propertied and educated classes, were regarded with a certain degree of suspicion. There were a number of cases when officers deliberately betrayed the Red Army and went over to the Whites at the first opportunity. With a view to keeping a check on the officers, political commissars—usually Communists—were appointed to watch out for the behavior of every officer who occupied a responsible post. Every order given by the commander of the regiment had to be countersigned by the commissar before it became valid.

Divided Command Abolished

With the passing of time and the flow into the ranks of the Red Army of large numbers of young officers, trained under Communist auspices and unquestionably loyal to the revolution, this system of divided command was recognized as cumbersome, irritating and unnecessary; and it was finally abolished. The officer now has full authority in giving military commands. But the commissars have remained in the capacity of political instructors and propagandists.

Voroshilov declared that neither the officers nor the political commissars had quite adjusted themselves to the requirements of the new situation.

ANGLO-BULGARIAN JUDGMENT ISSUED

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Jan. 29.—An Anglo-Bulgarian mixed arbitral tribunal sitting here has given an affirmative judgment upon the question as to whether the administrator of Bulgarian property is entitled to claim from the Bulgarian Government the value of bonds for £150,000 held during the war in Britain.

This question was submitted by the British and Bulgarian governments for arbitration, and the tribunal president, Baron von Heeckeren, at the close of the proceedings, expressed appreciation for the assistance given by the Bulgarian authorities in providing information.

REICH CABINET IS REACTIONARY

Three Members Are Frankly Anti-Republican—One Is Typical Junker

By Wireless

BERLIN, Jan. 29.—The new German Government just formed by Dr. Wilhelm Marx, which however still needs the consent of President von Hindenburg is the most reactionary government the German Republic has yet had. Four of its 11 members are German Nationalists, three of whom are exponents of the very conservative section of that party which is opposed to a Republic and to any kind of a rapprochement toward the "enemy." They hold five of the 12 portfolios. The new Cabinet has a majority of only two votes in the Reichstag, but it may count on the support of the economic party and the extreme Nationalists.

The Opposition is formed by the Democrats, Social-Democrats and Communists. Of the four German Nationalist members of the Cabinet, Oskar Hergt is Vice-Chancellor and Minister of Interior Affairs, thus holding two posts of great importance. He was Prussian Minister of Finance during the latter half of the war and leader of his party during the first years of the Republic. He is one of the most aggressive speakers of his party and a typical Junker.

Walter Graf, who has been appointed Minister of Justice, belongs to the Radical wing of the German Nationalist Party, leaning toward the Fascists. His attitude is so violently anti-Republican that he refused to pay the customary call on President Ebert when he was made vice-chairman of the Reichstag. Into his hand will be entrusted the protection of the Republic and its symbols against attacks by words or deeds by members of semimilitary organizations and other anti-Republicans. Martin Schile, who is appointed Minister of Food, is a typical land baron, and

mainly responsible for the high importation tariffs on farm products. Dr. Wilhelm Koch is one of the German labor leaders and has been made head of the Ministry of Communications. It is now up to Dr. Gustav Stresemann to prove that he can continue his policy of rapprochement against the opposition of the German Nationalist members of the Cabinet. In this attempt he will receive the support of Dr. Marx and the new Minister of Finance, Dr. Heinrich Köhler, who is one of the liberal members of the Roman Catholic Party, as well as of Dr. Curtius, Minister of Economics.

Nobody here believes the German Nationalists will abide by the program Dr. Marx discussed with them as a basis for their co-operation in the Government, which, although greatly attenuated by their demands, nevertheless formed a certain guarantee that the policy of reconciliation would be continued toward the outside and of consolidation of the Republic at home.

The German Nationalists themselves declare that they do not intend to change their views, although their spokesmen agreed to this program. Deeds not words count, they say. The German Nationalist views will be forced to the front in all decisions of the Cabinet, the Kreuz Zeitung, organ of the leader of this party, declares. Both Dr. Hergt and Dr. Graf voted against the Dawes agreement, while the Locarno policy is still regarded by the party as a "fanatical policy toward the west."

Two factors played an important rôle in the formation of this Government. One was the Vision of the other President, von Hindenburg. The Vatican wished that the Roman Catholics should come to terms with the German Nationalists in order that they may have a free hand to pave the way for the further spreading of that denomination in the country.

A concordat and the establishment of Roman Catholic schools on an equal basis with government schools will be the result. President von Hindenburg's rôle reminds one somewhat of that of dictation. He not only gave Dr. Marx orders to form a Government with the German Nationalists, but also insisted that Dr. Gieseler should remain Minister of Defense and that the German Nationalists be given the Ministry of Communications as a fifth portfolio. Thus he prevented his candidate for the Chancellorship to seek support where he could get it, and chose his own men.

President von Hindenburg actually forced the German People's Party against its will to turn the post of Minister of Communications over to the German Nationalists. Though such a procedure may satisfy those Germans who have become tired of bearing the responsibility and long for a strong hand to govern them, as in the past, it establishes a precedence which may assume considerable importance in the future.

CIVIL AERONAUTS TO MEET

BRUSSELS. (Special Correspondence)—On Feb. 7, next, a committee of experts of civil aeronautics will meet at Brussels. The possibility of reducing military aeronautics without affecting civil aeronautics is to be discussed by representatives from 12 different countries. The meeting is to be presided over by Mr. de Broeckere, Belgian delegate to the League of Nations.

NATIVE DISTRESS IN TANGIER IS DECLARED TO BE INCREASING

Moors Are Not Able to Recoat Their Roofs, While Many Are Hawking Their Household Goods—Administration Is Criticized

TANGIER. (Special Correspondence)—A recent discussion on the subject of native distress in Tangier between two men, one an annual visitor, the other a well-known resident, caused both to repair to a spot overlooking the ancient portion of the town, in order that the former might see with his own eyes that abnormal evidence of poverty which, in the absence of any poor law or official statistics, it is difficult for strangers to perceive. "But I see nothing unusual," said the visitor, as he gazed over the congested conglomeration of buildings lying below. "It looks exactly as it did last year, rather more somber in color perhaps, a little less white, but, except for that, I see no change at all."

"But that is the change," was the reply, "and in that change you have unmistakable evidence of great poverty. This year the usual hareera has not taken place."

Preserving the Roofs

Now, "hareera" is a word signifying soup, or souping. Every year the Moors recoat the roofs of their houses with a solution of pure lime and other ingredients to keep the rain out and preserve them. To leave this work undone is a serious matter for them. This year it has either been done very little or not at all. They have not the money to pay for any work which involves expense; and to those conversant with native life and conditions here, this fact is as significant as it is sad. And there is something else the household goods and chattels of hitherto well-to-do Moors are being hawked for sale in the streets for what they will fetch. That dire distress prevails among the native population of Tangier is undeniable.

Reply of Administration

The material facts relative to native distress on which criticism of the Administration is based may be described as follows: It is realized that a combination of causes (depreciation of the franc, high cost of living, the late war and consequent injury to trade and loss of employment and the temptation to drink and gamble) have created a situation among the Moorish population of Tangier for which the Moors are not responsible, and it is therefore considered that some officially organized subsidized system ought to be established to cope with it. At present there is none. It is pointed out that there is no poor law, no native hospital and no asylums of any kind, and that from an estimated revenue (in the present budget) of 25,000,000 francs only 200,000 francs have been allotted to "public assistance," which, in a population of 80,000 works out at but 2½ francs per capita. It is felt that this contrasts very badly with the sum of 625,000 francs subscribed by and distributed among the Jewish community (numbering some 18,000) for relief and assistance, which works out at 62½ francs per capita.

To this criticism there is an ad-

ministrative answer of a significant nature. The prevailing distress is not denied, but deplored. But it is contended that as the Muhammadan population is itself already organized, though far less scientifically than the Jewish, for its own relief, and that the assistance given by the Administration is consequently supplementary, the implication drawn by contrasting the two mentioned per capita figures is misleading, particularly as the Jewish community is by far the wealthiest section of the whole. The desire to do more, though, and the moral reasons for doing more, are both frankly admitted. It is, however, pointed out:

(1) That the welfare of the native population is really (under the statute) entirely in the hands of the Sultan's representative (the Mendoub) and his staff, who are subject to Rabat.

(2) That, though there is no native hospital, accommodation for sick and indigent natives is provided in the French and Spanish hospitals, the cost of which the Administration bears.

(3) Finally, that the uncertainty of the result of the "conversations" between France and Spain regarding Tangier renders budgeting, and particularly the allocation of estimated revenue (two-thirds of which is derived from custom dues), too precarious to justify increased pledges which it may be impossible to fulfill.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA VALUES BEAUTY SPOTS

ADELAIDE, S. Aus. (Special Correspondence)—The South Australian Government is determined to carry on its crusade against disfiguring advertisements on, or adjacent to, its beauty spots. When the bill was passed for the removal, within a given time of the hoardings, and signs on public reserves and approaches, there was a feeling that the prohibition would, under pressure from interested people, be withdrawn, eventually. An agitation was set up and carried into Parliament. Deputations waited upon the Minister controlling the reserves and a campaign of organized hostility was organized.

The Government, however, has remained firm, and now the objectionable notices are being dismantled. Despite the resolute attitude of the authorities, an advertising firm has just had amusing effrontery to offer a handsome sum for the right to erect hoardings on the city parklands, which girdle the capital. The business will not for a moment be entertained.

STANDS AT THE TOP OF HIGH GRADE FLOUR

Get these facts firmly in mind

THIS IS WHAT ENGINEERING LEADERSHIP MEANS TO THE LIGHT CAR BUYER

- The Whippet is the only light car nationally equipped with 4-wheel brakes.
- The Whippet is the most economical car on the market.
- The Whippet has all the speed you will ever want.
- The Whippet is the easiest car to park and steer.
- The Whippet is the smartest appearing light car.
- The Whippet has established a new National Economy Record, averaging 43.28 miles per gallon in a 3,559-mile coast-to-coast trip.

Now at these remarkable reduced prices, the Whippet is more than ever the leader in light car value.

WHIPPET COACH \$625

Touring \$625; Roadster \$695; Coupe \$825; Sedan \$725; London \$725. (C. & S. factory. Prices and specifications subject to change without notice. Willys-Overland, Inc., Toledo, Ohio.)

WILLYS-OVERLAND Whippet

WILLYS-OVERLAND INC., Toledo, Ohio
WILLYS-OVERLAND SALES CO., LTD., Toronto, Canada
See Your Local or Willys-Knight Dealer

The Burger-Phillips Co.

Birmingham's Dependable Store

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

The Golden Rule

A Store Guided By Its Name

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

The February FURNITURE SALE

—is reasonably calculated to be the outstanding value giving furniture event in the winter season. It starts January 24th and continues through February.

LOVEMAN, JOSEPH & LOEB

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

FIGURES SHOW TRADE AVIATION TO BE MAKING RAPID PROGRESS

Survey by Magazine, Aviation, Proves Number of Machines for Commercial Purposes Has Grown—1200 in Service in America on Jan. 1

NEW YORK (Special Correspondence)—All doubts regarding the adequacy of the development of sound commercial aviation in the United States should be dispelled by figures, compiled by Aviation, of the number of newly designed commercial airplanes manufactured in this country during 1926.

These statistics bring out that no less than 636 airplanes designed and manufactured purely for commercial and private flying purposes were produced during the past year and, furthermore, that on Jan. 1, 1927, there were in daily service throughout the country no less than 1200 modern commercial aircraft.

Much has been said in the past regarding the situation caused in the commercial aviation industry by the flooding of a limited market with disposable wartime machines, not only unsuitable for economic civil aviation but, in many cases said to be distinctly dangerous to fly, being popular only because they could be picked up at Government sales at low prices.

The past year, however, has seen the gradual disappearance of these war disposal airplanes and the substitution of modern aircraft.

Machines of Varying Types
Many of these airplanes are small two- and three-seater open cockpit machines with engines ranging from 100 to 200 horsepower, while others are much larger mail and passenger-carrying units with from one to three engines. All will soon come under regulations recently promulgated by the Department of Commerce for the registry of commercial aircraft. In some circles there is considerable apprehension that these regulations will have the effect of putting an end to much of the civil air activity which has been so remarkable during the past year, but there seems to be little doubt that responsible operators realize the necessity of government intervention now that commercial aviation in this country has assumed reasonable dimensions.

The time has come, it is believed, when civil aviation can no longer be carried on without government assistance and with which must necessarily come a certain amount of regulation. The development of the automobile would have been impossible without the provision of good roads safe to drive on, and which provided easy transit. Just in the same way the experience of the past year or more in the development of commercial flying has proved that the airway is, in many respects, as concrete a structure as is the roadway.

New Department a Help
The new aeronautics branch of the Department of Commerce under the direction of William P. MacCracken Jr., Assistant Secretary of Commerce, has gone a considerable way toward providing such airways for the development of commercial aviation. The Post Office Department has already completely equipped the transcontinental air mail route from New York to San Francisco and the Department of Commerce will take over the maintenance of this route. Extensive surveys are being carried out to determine the equipment necessary for the conditioning of other airways. It has been decided to equip the transcontinental air mail routes throughout the country to the extent of enabling night flying to be carried out on every route, and thus bring the advantages of the air method of transportation up to their maximum value.

The first airway beacon set up by the Federal Government under the provisions of the Air Commerce Act of 1926 was lighted on Dec. 7, 1926. It is located just outside Moline, Ill., on the Chicago-Dallas air route over which the air mail is daily being carried under contract by the National Air Transport Company. By now, 501 miles of this route are fully equipped with lights and lighted landing fields, thus enabling a night schedule of air mail transmission to be put into effect.

The lights employed are 24-inch revolving electric beacons of 2,000 candle power placed approx-

mately every 10 miles along the routes. Intermediate landing fields at intervals of from 25 to 30 miles are also being equipped in order that aircraft will always be within gliding distance of an airfield in the event that a landing is desirable.

Emergency Fields Well Lighted
Each of these fields will have either a revolving beacon located on the site, or the field will be situated in the immediate vicinity of one of these beacons on the airway. The emergency fields, in addition, will be equipped with 20 white boundary lights, evenly arranged around the field. A green light will indicate the best approach and red lights mark obstructions in or about the field.

In addition to the Chicago-Dallas air mail route, three other contract mail routes are now being lighted. These are: Chicago-St. Louis, 277 miles of which are being equipped with 24 revolving beacons and nine lighted intermediate fields; Elko, Nev., to Pasco, Wash., of 424 miles in length, of which 110 miles are being lighted at the northern end; Los Angeles-Salt Lake City, 598 miles, which is being lighted between Las Vegas and Los Angeles, 278 miles.

Surveys have been completed on three other routes and these will be the next to receive the attention of the aeronautics branch. These are: the Chicago-Twin Cities route, 354 miles, of which 120 miles will be lighted; the Cheyenne-Pueblo route, 200 miles, of which 160 miles will be lighted; and the Detroit-Grand Rapids route, 140 miles, all of which is to be lighted.

By the end of 1927, 2496 miles of airway, in addition to the transcontinental air route, will be lighted for night flying. This, in all, will add up to a total of 3200 miles of lighted airway throughout the country.

Sunset Stories

The Runaway Mittens

"JOHN Junior has forgotten us again," said Right Mitten, one snowy evening.

"Right you are, yet wrong," answered Left Mitten rather crossly. "You speak as if you had been forgotten before, whereas it was I who was left alone on the porch all night."

"Forever Left," laughed Right.

"Therefore you can never be Right. But this is wasting words and time as well. Now that we are both left,



Two Small Gray Mittens Out to See the World.

why do we not set out to see the world together? I have often wished that I might be free to do so."

"You speak as if it might be a pleasant experience," whined Left. "I assure you I did not find it so. I was very lonely."

"But now that I am with you, how can you be lonely? Come, take my hand and we will walk forth together and see the wonders of the world as I have often dreamed," coaxed Right.

Whereupon the two small gray

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 29 (AP)

A proposal to increase the salaries of officers of the United Mine Workers of America has provided another point of issue between administrative forces and the minority opposition at the biennial convention of the miners.

An amendment to the constitution which would raise the salary of John L. Lewis, president, from \$8000 to \$12,000 a year, and the vice-presidents and secretaries from \$7000 to \$9000 each has aroused opposition led by John Brophy of Clearfield, Pa., minority leader.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, addressed the convention after a final report of the credentials committee, which excluded Powers Hapgood of Cresson, Pa., a Harvard graduate, and Alexander Howat, former Kansas miners' leader, from the convention, was adopted.

A five-day week, higher wages, and a vigorous attack on "Communist forces threatening the American trade union movement" are the three outstanding policies to which the Federation of Labor is committed, Mr. Green declared.

"The American Federation of Labor will carry the attack on those destructive forces which are boring into the American trade movement just as the United Mine Workers is committed to that program," he said, in attacking Communism. Mr. Green was a member of the Miners' Union and was its secretary before he became president of the American Federation of Labor.

Mine operators in Pennsylvania, West Virginia and other districts who abrogated the Jacksonville Wage Agreement of 1921 came in for an arraignment by the federation president. These operators were assailed by him "as committing the most flagrant act of perfidy in the history of the United States" in repudiating the Jacksonville agreement.

mitten rose upright, took each other by the hand and marched down the front steps of John Junior's porch. Right walked boldly, Left lagged a little to the rear. At the sidewalk both paused.

"Ah!" said Right, looking about him.

"Pray, what is there so fine in all this?" questioned Left. "I see nothing unusual."

"Then I will show you, I will tell you of the wonders," said Right. "Across the street are two tall, dark objects, very interesting indeed. They are trees."

"And what are trees?" asked Left. "They look very much like mittens to me, just very large mittens."

"Yes, they do look like mittens," agreed Right. "John Junior would call them giant mittens if he could see them now. But they are not. They are really trees, and very interesting, very important."

"But of what use are they, if they do not keep your hands warm?" asked Left.

"They are useful for climbing. John Junior can tell you that. And they are useful for making hats and sleds and boots and houses and any number of things like that, also for making fires," explained Right.

"Shall we see any of these wonderful things?" asked Left.

"Down the street we shall see some houses made of trees, though John Junior's is not. Come quickly. I will show you," said Right, leading the way.

"These also look like mittens to me," said Left as they paused before the row of houses made of trees. "They look like very, very large mittens."

"Yes, they do so in the dark. And they are much like mittens for keeping people warm, but they are not mittens after all. They are houses, and ever so much more important. John Junior would not trade a dozen mittens like you and me for his house. I heard him say so."

"Then what is to be gained by looking at such things," asked Left. "If we cannot change ourselves into trees or houses, then we had better go back where John Junior can find us."

Whereupon the two small gray mittens did so, Left walking boldly and Right lagging a little to the rear. They marched right back to the front porch where John Junior left them. And there he found them the next morning.

FARM PROBLEM PUT ON ECONOMIC BASIS

National Canners Told Agriculture Must Organize

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (Special Correspondence)—The farm problem will not be solved until agriculture operates as a unit and becomes stabilized to the same degree of self-understanding as is now found in other industries, according to R. W. Dunlap, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, speaking before the twentieth annual convention of the National Canners' Association here.

"If I were to enter into a discussion of the so-called farm problem," Mr. Dunlap said, "I would sum it up by saying that the problem is one of pure economics and that largely of marketing."

"The farmer wants and is entitled to profits sufficient to enable his standards of living to be on an equal plane with his neighbor in other activities. He is beginning to have a 'group consciousness' for the first time in American history; he is following the example set by the business man and has organized his fellow farmers into associations for their own advancement."

Altman Square

B. Altman & Co.

New York

TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 7000



February Opportunities in

FURNITURE

Monday, January the thirty-first, marks the beginning of the Bi-annual Sale of Altman Furniture, which will continue throughout the month of February. For the duration of the Sale, every piece of furniture in the department will bear a reduction—in some cases as great as fifty per cent

The Principal Groups on Sale Comprise

Living Room Furniture

Two- and three-piece suites of overstuffed furniture—among them some Altman Super-Easy pieces—made up in a large selection of beautiful coverings including velvets, brocatelles, mohairs, damasks and needlepoint.

Dining Room Furniture

A great number of desirable suites featured in the styles and woods mentioned under Bedroom Furniture.

Lacquer Furniture

A large collection of occasional pieces and novelty furniture, featured in many styles and many colours, beautifully decorated.

Bedroom Furniture

Suites developed in English, French, Spanish and Colonial styles (many of the designs are exclusive with B. Altman & Co.)—and made up in mahogany, walnut, satinwood, rosewood and maple, as well as various combinations of these woods.

Custom-made Altman Bedding

ordered during the period of the sale will also be subject to a reduction.

Importations

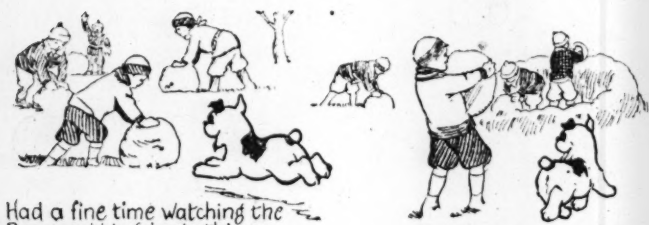
Many pieces of great beauty imported from Italy, Spain, Belgium, France and England, comprising chairs, tables, benches, cupboards, and covering a wide variety of styles.

FURNITURE—FOURTH FLOOR

FIFTH AVENUE—MADISON AVENUE—THIRTY-FOURTH STREET—THIRTY-FIFTH STREET

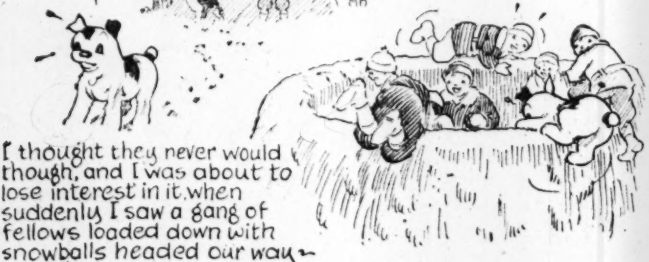
New York

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



Had a fine time watching the Boys and his friends this afternoon.

They were building a fort or something like that and seemed to be in a hurry to get it finished.



I thought they never would though, and I was about to lose interest in it when suddenly I saw a gang of fellows loaded down with snowballs headed our way.

Then you should have seen me—and the Boys and every body—scrambling into the fort!



We were just in time, too, for a moment later the battle broke loose and the snowballs began to whiz through the air every which way!

RADIO

WNAC Phonograph Hour Gives Startling Results

Electrical Record Pick-up Gives Tone-Quality Excelling Many Studio Features

To those who were listeners-in in the early days of radio, that is, some three or four years ago, the memories of "Record Hours" probably stand out distinctly. At first the experience was a pleasant one. Any form of music coming over the air was a novelty. But once the novelty had worn off, the quality was shown as something that could certainly be improved upon.

The radio sets were then pretty poor, as far as quality was concerned, and the transmission far from perfect, so that with the poor records and phonographs of those days the result could be written off as a total loss from a musical standpoint. Then came the demand for studio orchestras, etc., and the phonograph was put into the discard as far as radio-casting was concerned.

Since those days the whole chain of units has improved. The new records giving the high and low notes as well as those in the middle register have given a new impetus to the talking machine business. The radio transmission and receiving have made great gains in tone quality.

Recently a local station started a "Record Hour" starting at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. It was an improvement over the old type of hour, sure enough, but yet it could hardly be compared with a good studio program. This station was WNAC. An occasional record came through in excellent shape, but just an occasional one.

One afternoon this week we tuned in on the WNAC Record Hour. We heard an excellent dance orchestra. Every note rang true and clear. The bass came booming through. We thought we must be tuned in on the wrong station, but the announcement dispelled this. It was still the WNAC Record Hour.

No time was lost in calling up the station. We had a vague idea what had happened but wished to have it checked. We were right. The pleasant voiced announcer at the studio answered the phone. "Yes, we have a new electric record pick-up made by the Western Electric Company. It is most confusing to us in the studio. We can't hear a thing when it is placed on the record. Come on down some day and see it in operation."

And this is exactly what we intend to do. Why, it has had a revolutionary effect upon our local programs. We prefer the music sent this way to a large majority of the local orchestra and musical efforts. The music is clearer, if anything than the regular studio programs, due to the fact that the records are made under expert supervision.

To be true, we received this on a receiver employing a three-stage impedance-coupled amplifier, a good power tube and a Western Electric cone. The electric pick-up contains a small magnetic device instead of the usual phonograph sound box. Only electrical waves are produced, so that is why the attendant can hear no sound except by radio. The previous way has been to play the records on a phonograph and place a microphone in front of the horn. This did not produce the best results.

Frankly we do not care how often this new type of program is transmitted by WNAC. We make it a point to be near our set at 3 o'clock every afternoon now. Some night we should like to hear an entire dance program given by this method. With a variety of the smartest New York and Chicago orchestras, entertaining the dancers the event would be an interesting one, for, as we said before, the music is better if anything than the regular studio transmissions. Here is an answer to the small station as to sound except by radio. The previous way has been to play the records on a phonograph and place a microphone in front of the horn. This did not produce the best results.

Many thanks to WNAC for introducing this to the radio public.

Radio Programs

Tonight's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 4B

Evening Features

FOR MONDAY, JAN 31
EASTERN STANDARD TIME
CNRO, Ottawa, Ont. (485 Meters)
9 p. m.—Organ recital. 11—Dance program.

WGBH, Portland, Me. (256 Meters)
8 p. m.—"Entertainers." 9—WEAF
"Gypsies." 10—Dance program.

WEEI, Boston, Mass. (348 Meters)
8:15 p. m.—Book talk. 8:30—WEAF
"Harvesters." "Gypsies." 10—Dance music.

WBZ, Boston and Springfield, Mass. (333 Meters)
8 p. m.—WJZ, Plantation Serenade. 8:30—Alpena Drum Corps of Shriners Band. WTIC, Hartford, Conn. (476 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Monday Merrimakers. 8—Glee Club. 9—Band concert. 10—Entertainers. 11—Organ.

WMAK, Buffalo, N. Y. (266 Meters)
8 p. m.—Band concert. 10—Musical program. 11—Dance music.

WGB, Buffalo, N. Y. (319 Meters)
8:30 p. m.—WEAF, "Harvesters." 9—Country dance program. 10—Special program. 10:30—Singers. 11—Dance music.

WHAZ, Troy, N. Y. (356 Meters)
8 p. m.—Three-act drama, "Lost in London," by the Cohasset Circle Players. 9:30—Educational address. 9:45—Program directed by Prof. A. R. Zita, Albany. 11—Wide and Bantam. 12—Dance program.

WEAF, New York City (402 Meters)
8 p. m.—Old-time minstrel. 8:30—"Harvesters." 9—"Gypsies." 10—WEAF Grand Opera Company. 11—Dance program.

WJZ, New York City (454 Meters)
8 p. m.—Plantation Serenade. 8:30—Country program. 9:30—Record Hour. 10:30—County Fair orchestra.

WMCA, New York City (341 Meters)
8 p. m.—Christian Science lecture by Charles I. Ohrenstein, C.S.B., of Syracuse, N. Y., at First Church of Christ, Scientist, under the auspices of the Thirteenth Church of Christ, Scientist, New York City. WMCA will broadcast this lecture on 341 meters wavelength.

WGHP, Detroit, Mich. (270 Meters)
8 p. m.—Concert. 8:30—Famous composers. 9:30—Studio program.

WWJ, Detroit, Mich. (323 Meters)
8 p. m.—Musical program. 9—From WEAF.

WTAM, Cleveland, O. (359 Meters)
8:30 p. m.—WEAF, "Harvesters." 9—"Gypsies." 10—Studio program. 11—Dance program. 11:30—Organ recital.

WKRC, Cincinnati, O. (286 Meters)
8 p. m.—Cincinnati Public School program. 9—Bentley Post, American Legion. 12—Popular program.

WLTZ, Philadelphia, Pa. (395 Meters)
8 p. m.—WEAF.

WBAL, Baltimore, Md. (246 Meters)
8 p. m.—Musical program. 9—Talk. 9:10—String ensemble. 10—Staff concert. 11—Dance orchestra.

WRC, Washington, D. C. (469 Meters)
8:30 p. m.—WEAF, "Harvesters." 9—"Gypsies." 10—WEAF, Grand Opera. 11—Dance program.

WGHB, Clearwater, Fla. (266 Meters)
8:30 p. m.—Grace Italic. 8:40—Golf review. 9—Band concert. 10—Dance program.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME
WCCO, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Minn. (417 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—WEAF, "Harvesters." 8—University of Minnesota program. 9—Orchestra program. 10:30—Dance program. 11:30—Organ recital.

WHO, Des Moines, Ia. (326 Meters)
8 p. m.—Dance program. 11—Dance program.

WOW, Omaha, Neb. (226 Meters)
9 p. m.—Courtesy program.

WDAF, Kansas City, Mo. (266 Meters)
8 p. m.—WEAF, "Gypsies." grand opera. 11:45 to 1 a. m.—Dance program; organ numbers by Ted Meyer.

KMOX, St. Louis, Mo. (280 Meters)
8 p. m.—Singers. 10:15 to 1 a. m.—Dance program.

WBSO, New York City (402 Meters)
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7:30 p. m.—WEAF, "Harvesters." 8—University of Minnesota program. 9—Orchestra program. 10:30—Dance program. 11:30—Organ recital.

WHO, Des Moines, Ia. (326 Meters)
8 p. m.—Dance program. 11—Dance program.

WOW, Omaha, Neb. (226 Meters)
9 p. m.—Courtesy program.

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ANTIQUES for the HOME MAKER and the COLLECTOR

New England Slat-Backs—Fair, Good and Better

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

ALTHOUGH slat-back chairs were made in America in the very early 1600's, those which we are considering today are believed to date from approximately 1725 to 1825. This period is chosen because during this time most of the common slat-backs which are now seen in such large numbers were made. We will leave for another time the consideration of earlier and rarer types.

At New England country auctions five or six years ago, chairs with three slats and perfect except for the seats were often considered not worth putting up. Then 25 or 50 cents was all they would bring. Those with four slats were less common but attracted little more attention. Now buyers are coming to appreciate the sturdy construction and the sometimes attractive lines of the slat-back, and its price has advanced accordingly. Coming definitely into the class our English friends call cottage furnishings, this type was found in farm and village homes more commonly than any other. While somewhat heavier than the Windsor chair its construction involves far less skill and labor. Much care in the bending of bows and arms was required for producing most Windsor.

Slat-backs, however, have posts which are simply turned; stretchers which are usually split from a block and shaved to a round form, the inserted end being turned. This leaves only the slats to be slightly curved, a process which was easily done in quantities after splitting or riving them roughly from a block of oak, ash or maple. The earliest seats were of rush, as appears in most of the examples shown here. Chairs 6 and 13 have their original seats. Later the basket or splint sort came in such as is shown in Figure 3. Just when this became most common, we are unable to state definitely, but are inclined to think it was in the early 1800's. In every New England town there were one or more families who were skilled in making baskets used in such a wide variety in all homes. Seats made from this ready-at-hand material were more quickly made by them than were those of rush. Though less finished and pleasing in appearance, they served their utilitarian purpose well and in New England almost wholly supplanted the finer material.

Three and Four Slat

The chair No. 1 would be of the very simplest sort if it had three slats instead of four. There is no attempt here at making anything more than a serviceable seat with a back. Even the back posts are without finials, except of the simplest sort. Probably it was made with a splint seat. A slightly different construction is seen in 2. Here the front seat bar extends over the front legs, which are inserted into its squared ends. This was more work for the chair maker, but avoided the sitter's possible discomfort caused by the front legs projecting above the seat corners. As usual in this construction, the upper part of the front legs is turned, in this case vase form. Nine shows the same idea of seat construction, but the leg is classically turned. For a still finer example of this kind of leg, note Figure 7.

The student of furniture styles should always remember that the general lines of a piece are of but little importance compared with the details of design and construction which appear in various places on the article in question. In the matter of slat-back chairs this is decidedly the case. As one of these details, finials, or the decorative contours of the tops of the back posts, are highly important. Continuing our comparison of Figures 2 and 9, we find that the finials in one case are good, in the other poor. The same is true of the front leg turnings already mentioned. We note further, that the top front stretcher of 2 is slightly turned, while 9 has a straight one. While looking at finials it might be well to glance at those shown on all the chairs here pictured. On Figures 1, 3, 9 and 9 are the poorest. On 11 they are not so poor. Eight shows improvement. Those of 3 and 4 go a little further, as does 2. Figure 10 has quite a little dignity, although simple. Twelve is shapely and its lines are fine, while 8 is a little more attractive than 5. Numbers 7 and 13 are sharply done in delicate, well-proportioned lines, but best of all are those that appear on 6. If this last-mentioned chair had but ordinary finials, it would be of slight interest. As it stands, it is a decidedly desirable chair and chiefly because of that exceptional detail.

The Turnings

Another element of importance is the sort and amount of turning which appears on the front legs and back posts. In the examples shown, none appears on the first-four, except as noted concerning 2. In 5 is found a pleasing outline between the slats. A similar treatment occurs in 6, with the additional merit of the same feature on the front legs. Both these points appear in 7, carried out consistently, with taste and skill, bringing us to a fairly high. If not the highest, level of slat-backs without arms made during the century which we have indicated. Mr. Lockwood attributes this type to 1725-50, a dating which might properly include 5 and 6 as well.

A wide difference and range of desirability is found in the outlines of the slats themselves, numbers 1 and 9 again serving as the goals in our comparisons. Chair number 9 is particularly weak in this respect. Not only is there but a slight curve to the slat tops but they are unlike, with no other distinction than a gradually increasing width from the

lower to the upper. One is the slightly better, but not much. Two seems to have been given a little more thought, though the angular line on the lower and middle slats contrasts too strongly with the single curve of the top one. Twelve is hardly as good as 8, for in the latter

places it in an earlier class, previous to 1700. Eleven shows decided individuality on the maker's part. How successful he was may be left to the reader's judgment. Certainly the piece is unique and it may be comfortable, but we would rather take a chance with five slats than with three in a back of this height. The front post extending above the shank-shift arm shows a seventeenth-century construction in decadent application. It is our guess that the artisan who produced this piece has seen a chair with legs the size of those on 10, of a style which he tried to copy but with indifferent re-

Oriental Lowestoft in Metropolitan Museum

New York, N. Y.
Special Correspondence

IN THE palmy days of the East India Company in the eighteenth century, porcelain from China became much in vogue in Europe. So great was the demand that, not content with bringing over the delicate specimens of ceramic art which had been produced in China for centuries, special orders were given by

upon interior decoration in this country, there are some uncommonly interesting specimens. These include a plate from the dinner service of George Washington and of the same period, but another country, a platter and plates decorated with a heraldic emblem, belonging to the dinner service of the great Earl of Chatham, beloved in this country as the chief protagonist of the colo-

are its thinness and delicacy and the originality of its design. Another peculiarly fine specimen of this eighteenth century porcelain is the great dinner service which once belonged to the well-known Chase family of Annapolis. Because one member of this family married Lady Margaret Townley, in the early part of the century, each of the 248 pieces bears the Townley coat-of-arms, done in red, black and

on a cup of different design which belonged to the set imported from China at the same time for General Knox, Washington's Secretary of War.

A set of dishes once owned by Martha Washington contributes a covered cup with saucer. Both articles bear her monogram, from which spring radiating lines forming a star. This pretty conceit is completed by a decoration consisting of a linked chain of 13 units, each bearing the name of one of the 13 colonies. Some of the pieces found here have an adaptation of the coat-of-arms of

For Those Who Would Read

Nearly 100 Windsor chairs, some settees and tables are pictured and described in Wallace Nutting's handbook, "American Windsor." This is published by the author and its price is \$1.50. Mr. Nutting's early interest in this special subject led him to acquire numerous rare specimens, many of which are here illustrated. A considerable number owned by other collectors are also shown. The comment which accompanies each one is detailed, interesting, and carefully considered.

Several weeks ago we mentioned "The Old China Book," by M. Hudson Moore, published by Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York, in 1903. It is again noted under this new heading as one which has been popular with beginners in china and pottery collecting. For in spite of the title it gives more space to pottery than to china. After a 12-page first chapter, Mrs. Moore promptly takes up the subject of the potters of Staffordshire, briefly sketching the history and describing the output of each. Then follows like notices of other English makers. One hundred and fifty illustrations are found within twice as many pages. The interest of collectors in transfer-decorated ware is recognized by a list of 700 views classified under the firms producing them. These scenes may be either American, English or miscellaneous. It is a desirable introduction to the subject, simply and clearly written.

Answers to Inquiries

O. M. R.—Lancashire, California, describes a large blue plate, stamped on the back with a crown surrounded with circles and the words, "Staffordshire Clews Warranted." The plate is further described as having on the top a design the center of which is a building, on either side standing figures marked Justice and Liberty. Below them are the words, "America and Independence." At the left is a picture of George Washington and around the edge a design which carries the name of 15 states. She wishes to know the year the ware was made.

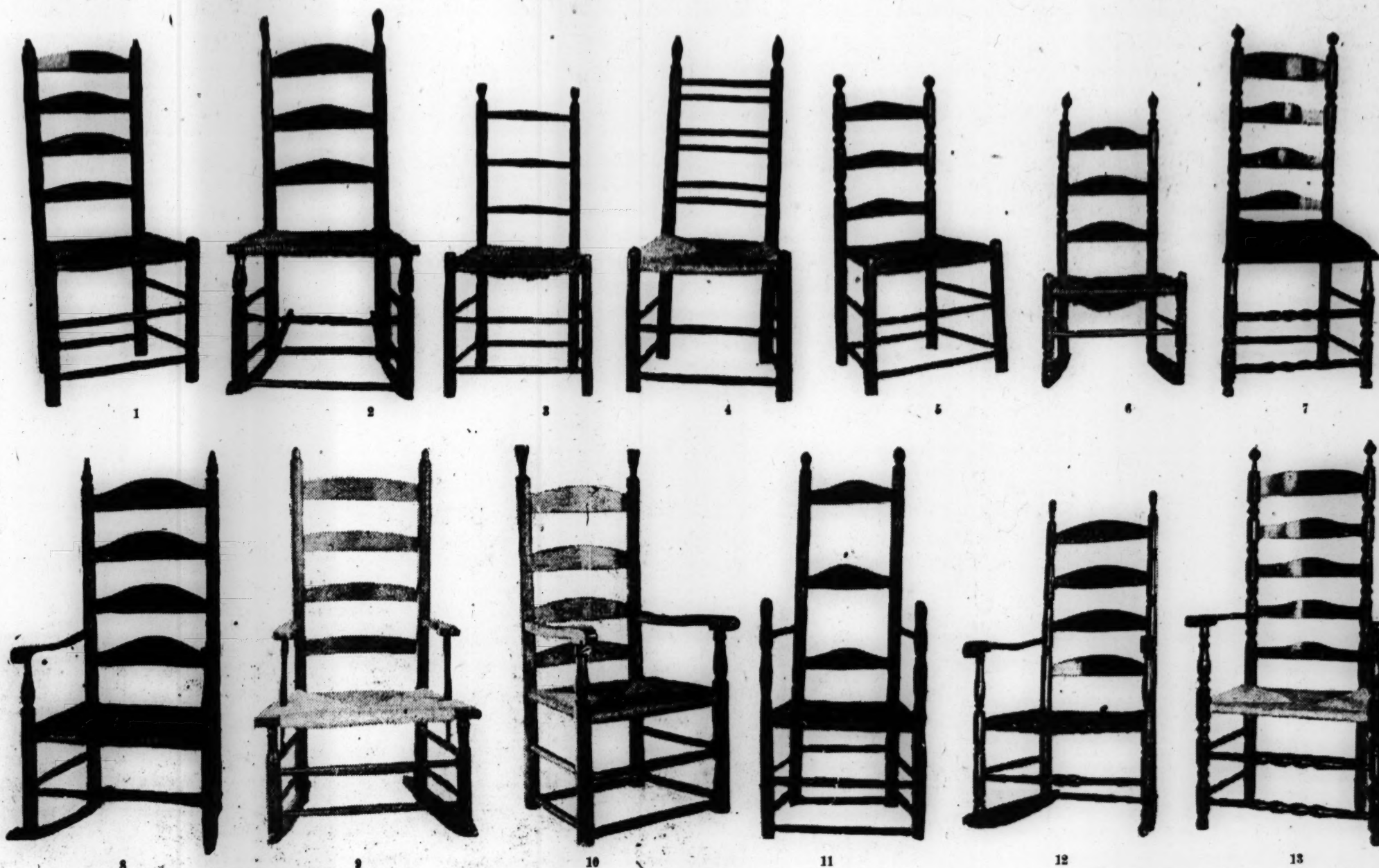
The name Clews stands for James and Ralph Clews, Staffordshire potters from 1818 to 1836. The design described is known as the states pattern, was made about 1824, and ranks high with collectors. A states platter is shown on page 30 of N. Hudson Moore's "The Old China Book."

Several persons have asked for information regarding a mark which is impressed on ware produced by many makers, a drawing of which is shown here.

It indicates that the design has been registered with the proper authorities and has been in use since about 1850.

M. S. L., Champaign, Ill., inquires whether or not silver luster is being made now.

It is, although much of it is of a far cheaper and less durable sort than was formerly produced. The basis of silver luster is platinum which has increased so greatly in price during recent years that makers have adopted short cuts to reduce cost. Charles Allerton & Sons, Longton potters, started making silver and copper luster in 1831 and are still producing it.



EXAMPLES OF SLAT-BACK CHAIRS DATING APPROXIMATELY FROM 1725 TO 1825, AND MADE IN NEW ENGLAND. NUMBER 10 IS PROBABLY A SEVENTEENTH CENTURY CHAIR.

we have a slight cupid's bow effect, missing in 12. Taking another pair, it is easy to see that the wide top slat on 6 gives this piece the advantage over 5, on which the three slats are of the same width and of simpler lines. As 7 carries better turned front legs and back posts, so it has the better slats. The three lower ones have the same general outline but with increasing width, while the top is wider and of a single curve to better serve its purpose as a head rest. The makers of numbers 3 and 4 may have wished to introduce variety, or else they were trying to save work. In either case they have given us a construction which is rarely seen. Scarcely rather than beauty or comfort makes antiques of value. Chairs such as these would be more quickly snapped up than would the more comfortable and shapely such as 5. One reason for the popularity of the slat-backs as compared with the turned-back chairs, was the comfort of the sitter. This advantage has been lost in these two examples, 3 and 4.

Coming to the subject of chairs with arms, we meet other opportunities for discriminating students to exercise judgment and taste. Usually the flat arm such as seen on 9 is the least desired, particularly if it is full length and is supported by the front leg extended as a post. In this case, it is a half arm, the front end carried on a spindle which extends to the top side rung. This is much to the good and forms one of the best features of this chair, the other being the flat front seat rail. There is not much to choose between the arms on 8, 10 and 12, though there is much difference in other matters. Having a horizontal, rather than a vertical, curve, the arm of 13 shows up rather poorly. Still, it is very good. Whether preferable to that of 12 might be a matter of opinion.

Diameter of Uprights
As a rule the older the chairs the larger the diameter of the upright members, with the exception of 10, all those shown on this page being about 1 1/2 inches in diameter or one-sixteenth more or less than this figure. About two inches is the diameter found on the back legs and front posts of 10. This probably

Ye Quality Shoppe

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Offers three Oil Paintings by Julian Onderdonk
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Texas Blue Bonnet Seed, 25 cents per package



suits. He gave us an interesting, if freakish, piece. The last feature to be mentioned is that of stretchers. This is important, though not more so than other points. The turnings seen on 2 are about the simplest that are to be expected with leg turnings and finials such as go with it. Still better is 7. This has two "sausages" with the suggestion of two others on each of the two stretchers. The same pattern occurs on 13, these two belonging to a set of five. Rather better than 13 is the taper on 12, which has a double stretcher between the "sausage" center and the post.

If we have succeeded in making our points plain, we have brought out the fact that it is the little things about a chair that make it of much or little worth. Some of these have been mentioned as the finials of the back post; the number, shape and harmony of the slats; the turnings on the front legs and back posts; whether the arms are full length or half length and the amount and character of their curves; the form of the front seat rail; the turnings of the stretchers.

Much can be learned from reading, but this should be supplemented by taking advantage of every opportunity to carefully examine the chairs in homes, shops and the museums. Only by these combined methods can accurate confidence, taste and judgment be developed.

New York City Sales

A sale of Currier & Ives, lithographs to the number of 124, will be sold at the Anderson Galleries, Monday evening, Jan. 31. These include a wide range of subjects, chiefly American—country life, history, sports, landscapes and marines. On the following Tuesday afternoon nearly 250 lots will be sold, comprising Staffordshire figures, luster ware and other pottery, English and European porcelain, Bennington and other early American pottery is also represented.

The Rich Antique Shoppe
430 Powell Street
San Francisco, Calif.
THE HOUSE OF ORIGINALS
Antiques Wanted



European customers who sent their own designs to China. Great families had their heraldic crests and coats of arms forwarded to the Orient to be thus used. Members of orders such as the Masons would send their emblems to be used in the decorations on the ware. Other persons of distinction made use of a monogram or distinctive design. This product, manufactured in China, is commonly called Lowestoft, sometimes Sino-Lowestoft. It seems absurd to attach an English town's name to a Chinese porcelain, but there it is, with no other to substitute. Not ranking among the choice varieties of Oriental porcelain, it was produced in great quantities, both paste and slaze being rather inferior in quality.

Washington and Pitt Represented
Much of it, however, has a peculiar historic interest, since it comprised a large part of the table ware used among the better families of both Europe and America in the latter part of the eighteenth century. In the American wing of the Metropolitan Museum, which has already exerted such a marked influence

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Treasure Shop

33 WILLIAM STREET
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during the years of the Revolution." The Chatham plates and platter are uncommonly handsome, with edges and centers decorated in bright enameled colors and delicately scalloped edges. The heraldic emblem in the center of each is elaborate and picturesque, showing the arms of Pitt impaling Grenville, because of his marriage to Hester Grenville in 1754. It is interesting to note that this lady was induced to accept the title Baroness of Chatham in 1761, several years before the Great Commoner himself condescended to adorn the peerage. These emblems are painted in their full colors, while around the border of the dishes are delicate floral sprays, with the initials and individual components of both Pitt and his wife. Other beauties of this Chatham china, which represents the highest type to be found of the Sino-Lowestoft,

gold and with a rococo shield. This set is exhibited in one of those rooms on the first floor, which came from Haverhill in Massachusetts. Some later examples of this ware, dating only from the last quarter of the eighteenth century, are shown in the group brought to the American wing from Petersburg, Va. The group contains especially interesting specimens from George Washington's dinner set. They have an under glaze blue border and the insignia of the Order of the Cincinnati, that famous society of patriots, done in colors. The same insignia appears



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THE ANTIQUARY'S BULLETIN



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Music News of the World

The Opera Season in Chicago

By FELIX BOROWSKI

WHEN, in the most literal sense the curtain is rung down tonight upon the season's activities of the Chicago Civic Opera Company in this city, the historiographers, having assembled their data, will undoubtedly be able to offer interesting specifications as to the accomplishments and the industry of the local organization. Unless something unforeseen arises to change the official schedule of performances while this review is going through the press, the company, which will open its tour in Boston Monday evening, will have given in Chicago 83 representations of 29 different operas.

Of these works, one, Cadman's "A Witch of Salem," was a world premiere; one, Honnegger's "Judith," was given for the first time in America; and two, Giordano's "Le Cenerelle" and "L'Elisir d'Amore," were presented for the first time in Chicago. Of the remainder the greatest number of performances were given to the following works, each heard five times: "Aida," "Carmen," "Il Trovatore" and "La Juive." Four interpretations were accorded to "Le Cenerelle," "The Jew of Malta," "The Madwoman of Chaillot," "La Bohème," "Otello" and "Tristan und Isolde," while three were the lot of "The Daughter of the Regiment," "Resurrection," "Rigoletto," "Samson et Dalila," "Martha," "L'Amore del Tre Re," "La Traviata," "Don Giovanni" and "Tiefland."

If the number of presentations which a work receives is any index to its popularity, there will be mixed satisfaction in the emotions of the composers or the publishers of the following dramatic compositions, which were heard not more than twice: "L'Elisir d'Amore," "Judith," "Tosca," "The Barber of Seville," "La Sonnambula," "A Witch of Salem," "Lucia di Lammermoor," "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci." Yet they have their consolation. "Hansel and Gretel," "Boris Godunoff," "Faust," "Madam Butterfly" and "The Masked Ball" were given only once.

Honneger's "Judith" Arthur Honnegger's lyric drama "Judith," given for the first time in America last Thursday evening, made something of a stir in those artistic and fashionable circles which hitherto have accepted with a large measure of placidity the new productions which the local organization has given to them. Not much applause, to be sure, was wasted upon this gesture of the Chicago company in the direction of modernity, but there can be no doubt that if the majority of listeners found themselves unable to appreciate the suggestion of the modernity that most people consider to be music, they could not have failed to be impressed by the power of the production as a whole.

"Judith" first was given to the world as a play by incidental music at Meiringen, Switzerland, in 1925, and later was turned into an opera. In spite of the continuous music with which Honnegger clothed the latter, the general effect is still that of incidental pieces commenting upon and elucidating a highly dramatic story. Of vocalism in the accepted sense of the word there is practically nothing, although there is uninterrupted singing, the difficulty of which only those who negotiate it with a certain aplomb can appreciate. The character of the music is such as belongs to the advanced French wing of modernism. The harmony is harsh and astringent, the polyphony frequently acrid and yet explicative of the situations which led to the association of Holofernes by Judith, the woman of Bethulia, and his destruction at her hands.

Only high praise must be given to the performance of an extremely difficult score. Miss Garden accomplished her characterization of Judith with a rare combination of vocal and dramatic qualities. Holofernes was drawn with lines of ferocity by Cesare Formichi, and smaller parts were filled with no little skill by Clara Shear, Louise Loring and Edouard Coteau. But laurels were too, by the way, for the orchestra, who prepared and directed the work.

"A Witch of Salem" The production of Mr. Cadman's "A Witch of Salem" was of some importance, not only because it gave representation to a gifted composer of American birth, but because it assisted in bringing to a focal point the controversy in regard to opera in the vernacular. Yet "A Witch of Salem" was not altogether successful in settling that controversy, for the libretto was its weaker part, and it will be on the theatrical technique of the librettist equals the musical technique of the skilled composer that opera in English can be fairly judged.

The management, apparently desirous of giving a more complete picture of the hands of those who have been crying passionately for opera in the language of the United States, offered them in the form of "Tiefland" an English version. Now "Tiefland" has enjoyed great triumphs as a dramatic composition in Germany, its music, if not of staggering originality, is at least well made and not without dramatic power, and the story, if sordid, is imbued with human interest. The Christian Science Monitor, in its review of the production, made some pains to make this production a success, but it cannot be said that there has been any clamoring at the box office for repetitions. The opera-English enthusiasts must beat their breasts and read their garments, but it would seem to be clear that in Chicago at least dramatic music is most popular when its language is least understood.

"Le Cenerelle" At least a word or two should be given to Giordano's "Le Cenerelle" and to the rather remarkable revival of Mozart's "Don Giovanni." The first-named work, like Giordano's operas in general, proved to be one of those compositions which almost reach but never quite succeed in attaining the place of great distinction. It was admirably done by the local company and it made a good impression upon the public; yet few were so stirred by the piece that they rushed to hear it again. There can be no doubt, however, that the

melodic attractiveness of much, but not all, of "Le Cenerelle" Beffe, its symphonic adroitness, its clever theatricalism make it worth hearing at least once.

"Don Giovanni" had been given by the Chicago company in the earlier days of its activity, but for this season's production a special effort was made. Mr. Polacco accorded the music an untroubled rehearsal, a remarkable feat was selected for its interpretation and an entirely new mise en scene was provided for the work. The new scenery and the costumes—the latter suggesting Mr. Carpenter's ballet, "The Birthday of the Infanta"—provoked considerable discussion. The designer of the sets offered a modernistic impression of the Sevilian streets and chambers which had



Photograph by H. A. Atwell Studio

Mary Garden as Judith.

occupied the imagination of Da Ponte when in the eighteenth century he had put together his "book." There were those who were shocked and offended by the intermingling of modern music with scenery that suggested a modern musical comedy. That combination, however, is not to be despised, once you get accustomed to it.

As the prosperity of opera rests to large extent upon the accomplishments of singers rather than upon the genius of composers, the treasury of the Chicago Civic Opera Company may be said to have been filled—indeed, it is in that happy condition—by the fame of the vocalists who have been associated with it in the past. For although there has been some excellent singing done by some newcomers, none of the additions of the roster this season has

Copland's Piano Concerto

SYMPHONY HALL, Boston — Fourteenth pair of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, Jan. 28 and 29, 1927. The program: J. S. Bach—Brandenburg Concerto No. 3 in G major, for string orchestra, op. 106; Copland—Piano Concerto, op. 26; Schumann—Symphony in B flat major, No. 1, op. 38.

Schumann's Symphony had been played earlier in the season. The third Brandenburg Concerto has been heard in previous seasons under Mr. Koussevitzky, but when has it been performed with such limpidity, flexibility and grace as on Friday afternoon? No wonder the audience applauded until Mr. Koussevitzky called the me to their feet.

A similar tribute was paid after the "Classic" Symphony of Prokofiev, which received its first performance in Boston. Some, having listened previously to the Suites from "The Loves of the Three Oranges" and "Chout," the "Scythian" Suite and the choral piece "They Are Seven," may have been perturbed at the sight of Prokofiev's name again on the program. The designation "Classic," coming from so horrendous a composer, might well have caused apprehension of sardonic intentions. Apprehension quite unfounded. This is a Prokofiev milder even than he of the violin and piano concertos. When he said "Classic" he meant it. His symphony is quite modern, especially in the first movement. In the Larghetto a Russian shadow is discernible behind the music, and does not wholly fade away in the Gavotte or the Finale. But the composition is a masterpiece, especially in the first movement. In the Larghetto a Russian shadow is discernible behind the music, and does not wholly fade away in the Gavotte or the Finale. But the composition is a masterpiece, especially in the first movement.

As for Copland's Piano Concerto, it is a masterpiece, especially in the first movement. In the Larghetto a Russian shadow is discernible behind the music, and does not wholly fade away in the Gavotte or the Finale. But the composition is a masterpiece, especially in the first movement. In the Larghetto a Russian shadow is discernible behind the music, and does not wholly fade away in the Gavotte or the Finale. But the composition is a masterpiece, especially in the first movement.

The Concerto in one movement, but is divided into two sections, a "slow lyric section" and a "fast rhythmic one," to borrow the composer's description. Although the harmonies are acrid throughout, the first part of this composition may fairly be called lyric, and not unpleasant, even if the thematic material does not on a first hearing strike one as vital. In the second portion the composer frankly goes over to the enemy, and writes in the idiom of jazz. Apparently he has been sitting at the feet of Henry Cowell, too, for he introduces the first theme of this section on the piano with bunched fingers; and although he refrains from using his elbows and his forearm, the effect is at times much

made an extraordinary impression. Mr. Johnson, the accomplished manager of the organization, still puts his trust in Miss Mary Garden, Miss Edith Mason, Miss Claudio Muriu, Mr. Schlipa and others of their rank. Of the newcomers among the sopranos there have been heard with pleasant results Elsa Alsen—a former member of the German Opera Company, which several seasons ago began well and ended badly—Anna Hamlin, Maria Kurenko, Louise Loring and Elide Noreña. Of the mezzo-sopranos there was only one debutante—Lorna Doone Jackson, who made a gratifying impression with her Carmen, a part in which her reputations have been lost than have been gained. The company did not import more than two new tenors and one of them—Aroldo Lindi—made an effective bid for popularity on the opening night in "Aida," but thereafter was confined to the complexities of "Il Trovatore." Two baritones of distinction

the question arises: What is the use of books on music? Can they succeed in furthering musical culture or, what is more important, musical understanding? And if this is the case, which of these books should people eager for musical instruction choose? The question is of great importance. Writers of books on music would certainly give up their profession, if the answer were in the negative. Or am I mistaken? Can a man anxious to contribute his part to literature be prevented from doing it even if he is convinced it is of no use? Let us not forget that many books are self-justifying, to wit, the book of the author himself is listening.

Obstacles in the Way It is, as everybody knows, enormously difficult to speak in words about music. From the very beginning of musical literature this difficulty has been felt. It is the transcendental character of an art, in which both form and material are identical, that puts so many obstacles in the way of the writer. He may resort to the means of giving a theme in notes. In this case the word is replaced by the sound, at least by the symbol of a sound. But what does the principal subject of a symphony mean, if we can not accompany it on its way through the whole texture of the work? Then analysis begins, which in most cases proves rather boring.

There is a means of avoiding tediousness. One may give little stories instead of exact analysis of the work. Nevertheless one is forced to circumscribe the single phases of musical evolution by terms borrowed from other arts. You must make palpable that which by its very nature is impalpable. How difficult, then, to write exact literary worth and entertainment. It can hardly be denied that most musical books do not come up to the expectations of the layman; they perhaps win the favor of the connoisseur, but the circle of those who are professionally concerned with literature on music is too limited to allow such books to gain wide publicity.

Biographies The layman is chiefly interested in biographical books. It is here that the writer is most at home. He has a strong desire to get intimate particulars about his hero's life. They often serve to destroy his illusions about the man to whom he devotes his interest. Often the author tries to build the bridge between the man and the musician, he right in doing so. It would certainly be false to separate the one from the other, though in certain cases the connection between the life and the work is not easily established.

And passing to the work of the hero, we meet the above-named difficulty. The layman may learn many details about the circumstances, under which a work was conceived, but he cannot really get to its very heart, if he does not hear the music itself. The biography is good, if it succeeds in leading him to hear the work. Or the reader of the biography may be acquainted, by personal hearing, with the musical work of his hero; then, of course, it satisfies his just curiosity to be informed about the environments of the genius.

Histories of Music But how numerous are books on the history of music! Quantities of them are to be found in the libraries. Now, musical history may be very useful, indeed, but the drawback is that so few know what musical history really is. It often happens that authors of these books are more historians than musicians. In the word "musicology" the second part is certainly often much stronger than the first. But I find that the "Handbook of Musical History" edited by Guido Adler, to which many well-informed writers have contributed, is one of the best books of this kind.

Here it may be added that Paul Bekker, formerly a musical critic, and now intendant of the Cassel State Theater, from which he will very soon pass to the Wiesbaden State Theater, has undertaken a new method of compiling musical history. However interesting this may be, it does not always agree with the actuality of music. Oscar Ble, a man familiar with art in general and with music in particular, has written a book on the German lied. It is a self-confession of a man who has

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Music Versus Books on Music

By ADOLF WEISSMANN

Berlin, Jan. 1

EVERY year we notice a considerable literary production in the field of music. However rich our period may be in musical works, there is at the same time a broad current of literature on the subject of music accompanying them. During the holiday season we found on our table at least a dozen books designed to throw light on an art that, for most people, does not want any light.

The question arises: What is the use of books on music? Can they succeed in furthering musical culture or, what is more important, musical understanding? And if this is the case, which of these books should people eager for musical instruction choose? The question is of great importance. Writers of books on music would certainly give up their profession, if the answer were in the negative. Or am I mistaken? Can a man anxious to contribute his part to literature be prevented from doing it even if he is convinced it is of no use? Let us not forget that many books are self-justifying, to wit, the book of the author himself is listening.

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always been a safe guide artistically. From this point of view his book is very interesting. There you find a chapter on Brahms as lied composer which probably is the best ever written on that subject.

Changes Occurring

On the whole it must be said that we are passing through an epoch in which general literature as well as that on music is undergoing considerable changes. The quintessence of the newly begun era is the spoken tendency for direct, real and hearing. All that is hampering the directness of our perceptions is removed. If this is true, a great part of literature on art and on music may prove superfluous.

It was the ideal of a bygone period to collect all the details about art works and art epochs, instead of going directly to the bottom of them. Now what we are inclined to call general culture, but what is, in fact, general civilization, must be transformed by the character and tendencies of the epoch in which we live. It is the existence of radio as well as of the film that, though at first sight hostile to any more serious art, point the way to more direct art perception. However, anti-intellectual film and radio may appear, they may, in the long run, open the way for a different and no less precious culture.

Need of Adaptation From this we learn that music must necessarily adapt itself to the ideal of our epoch. There are so many scores which may give great pleasure when being read, but which have no chance of being heard as they are written. As in literature, superfluous words must be removed, so in music superfluous notes are beginning to disappear. An orchestra score ought to reveal all its secrets to the connoisseur reading it. If it does not, this proves that it is of the nature of a literary work, not of music. We see that the composers of our time are going back to the seventeenth and eighteenth century to try to win back directness of musical production, and that they have a certain predilection for writing for chamber music orchestra. Now this is certainly not the last aim of the new trend of music, but we are on the way. We must arrive at a large orchestra, which unites in itself all the virtues of directness, without falling into the methods of the preceding period.

Fritz Reiner in New York

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 TO JUDGE by a performance of Debussy's "La Mer," at the Philharmonic concert in Carnegie Hall tonight, Fritz Reiner, conductor, has shown that he has got hold of the Philharmonic baton since the rehabilitation of the orchestra under the present board of directors. If he is unconsciously explicit in his setting forth of Debussy's descriptive concertos, making Posseidon and Boreas talk after the manner of a nautical and an aeronautical engineer in technical conference, why that, I shall not doubt, is to his praise.

Enthusiasm runs high in the town, I am glad to find, when a brilliant soprano like Duolina Giannini gives a song recital. The audience that listened to Miss Giannini in Carnegie Hall on the evening of Jan. 25 worked itself up to a fine old-fashioned state of enthusiasm and enjoyed itself most recklessly. Spare me from those songs by Frank La Forge which are on the programs of all singers who appear with Mr. La Forge as their accompanist. But when I say this, I am only giving my vote against Aristides. Other just men whom I know are the composer of the piano piece entitled "Carnaval," and still another, the composer of the "Appassionata Sonata." But speaking of Miss Giannini, let me hear her in Italian folk songs, like those arranged by Vittorio Giannini, with which she concluded her program. And soon, let me hear her in opera, where she must, according to the evidence of this occasion, excel.

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Italy's Influence on Russian Music

By VICTOR BELAIEV

Moscow, Dec. 29

ITALIAN influence has always been very strong and active in the art of the world, especially in the theater and music. The "Commedia dell'arte" went around the entire world, leaving everywhere traces of its influence. Italian music has still greater influence. If we recall that Johann Sebastian Bach carefully studied Italian composers, if we consider that Beethoven wrote music to Italian words ("In questa tomba oscura"), if we do not forget that one of the most talented representatives of German romanticism, who prepared the way for Wagner, Theodor Amadeus Hoffmann, was an admirer of Italy's art, we shall see that Italian influence on world music has been exceptionally powerful and prolonged.

Further, we come to Russia, we shall see that in this country the ties with Italy are extremely strong and fertile. The entire eighteenth century in Russian music was under Italian influence. A great many Italian composers were in Russia at the time staging dramatic musical productions for the opera houses of Petersburg and Moscow while at the same time the most prominent Russian composers of the eighteenth century studied in Italy or under Italian masters. Among the former are the composers Arajia, Manfredini, Galuppi, Traetta, Paisiello, Sarti and others; among the latter are the violinist and composer Khandoshkin, Pomin, and the famous composer of church music, Borshinsky, who in his youth presented on various stages of Italy a whole series of his secular operas. While composing operas on Russian subjects, Italian composers used in their music Russian national tunes. In Russia, too, the youth presented on various stages of Italy a whole series of his secular operas. While composing operas on Russian subjects, Italian composers used in their music Russian national tunes. In Russia, too, the youth presented on various stages of Italy a whole series of his secular operas.

Need of Adaptation From this we learn that music must necessarily adapt itself to the ideal of our epoch. There are so many scores which may give great pleasure when being read, but which have no chance of being heard as they are written. As in literature, superfluous words must be removed, so in music superfluous notes are beginning to disappear. An orchestra score ought to reveal all its secrets to the connoisseur reading it. If it does not, this proves that it is of the nature of a literary work, not of music. We see that the composers of our time are going back to the seventeenth and eighteenth century to try to win back directness of musical production, and that they have a certain predilection for writing for chamber music orchestra. Now this is certainly not the last aim of the new trend of music, but we are on the way. We must arrive at a large orchestra, which unites in itself all the virtues of directness, without falling into the methods of the preceding period.

Glinka and Italy In Glinka's music Italian influence is very strongly felt. He not only wrote music to Italian songs, as did Beethoven, but made the entire style of his vocal productions follow Italian traditions, having studied to perfection the art of singing in Italy. Glinka's music is a blend of the Russian and the Italian. He not only contributed their share of respect to Italy, that classic country of

straightforwardness. But suppose they have, I shall presume to set down my opinion concerning Mr. Reiner, that he is the most remarkable stylist that has got hold of the Philharmonic baton since the rehabilitation of the orchestra under the present board of directors. If he is unconsciously explicit in his setting forth of Debussy's descriptive concertos, making Posseidon and Boreas talk after the manner of a nautical and an aeronautical engineer in technical conference, why that, I shall not doubt, is to his praise.

Enthusiasm runs high in the town, I am glad to find, when a brilliant soprano like Duolina Giannini gives a song recital. The audience that listened to Miss Giannini in Carnegie Hall on the evening of Jan. 25 worked itself up to a fine old-fashioned state of enthusiasm and enjoyed itself most recklessly. Spare me from those songs by Frank La Forge which are on the programs of all singers who appear with Mr. La Forge as their accompanist. But when I say this, I am only giving my vote against Aristides. Other just men whom I know are the composer of the piano piece entitled "Carnaval," and still another, the composer of the "Appassionata Sonata." But speaking of Miss Giannini, let me hear her in Italian folk songs, like those arranged by Vittorio Giannini, with which she concluded her program. And soon, let me hear her in opera, where she must, according to the evidence of this occasion, excel.

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THE HOME FORUM

A Poet of the Eternal Now

AS THE pages of an old photograph album are turned one after another, how ridiculous appear the wearers of hats of a bygone period or superfluous ornaments of a past age! Only those who are dressed most simply seem beautiful or the possible sharers of present-day thoughts and feelings. The essential alone bridges the centuries.

Michael Angelo Buonarroti writing sonnets in the fifteenth century saw the essential with an artist's eye and chiseled away with a sculptor's firm hand every superfluous word or image that might cloud the thought which he wished to express or the feeling which was strong within him. The result is that these sonnets will never seem quaint or antiquated. They are everlastingly modern because they are the simple and unadorned expression of the convictions of a brave and honest thinker. As John Jay Chapman has said, "It is thought, after all, which Michael Angelo himself cared about. He is willing to sacrifice elegance, to truncate words, to wreck rhyme, prosody, and grammar, if he can only hurl through the verse these thoughts which were his convictions."

As examples of the astounding independence as well as of the forceful style of this giant among poets we find two sonnets, both addressed to Pope Julius the second, under whose patronage Michael Angelo was for a long period supplied with commissions for sculpture. This begins, according to the translation of John Addington Symonds:—

"My Lord! if ever ancient saw awake
Hear this which aught: who can,
Lo! thou hast lent thine ear to
fabian still."

and ends,—
"Heaven, as it seems, plants virtue in
despite
Here on the earth, if this be our
reward—
To seek for fruit on trees too dry
to breed."

The other sonnet contains this line:
"Here helms and swords are made
of chalcids."

What wonder that the grand-nephew of the poet strove in his transcriptions to gloss over these rough and other still rougher phrases. Only fortunately for posterity, the photograph was not destroyed and we have it to rejoice in with all its sincere strength, the lovers of literature having shown that they prefer meat to manners.

Even in his poems to the saintly Vittoria Colonna, Michael Angelo keeps clear of the medieval tendency to adorn his sentiment with filigree. The lover is there, of course, with

his superlatives that may test the credulity of a colder reader, but it must be quite evident to the most calloused critic that Michael Angelo is writing as he feels. He is looking into his own heart and, as best he can, is translating into words what he finds there. With remarkable insight into the spiritual and eternal nature of love and beauty, and with perhaps subconscious realization of their impersonality, he writes with simple directness.

"This heart of flesh feeds not with
life my love;
The love wherewith I love thee
hath no heart:
Nor harbours it in any mortal part,
Where erring thought or ill desire
may move."

In a later sonnet to this woman whose pure friendship came as a wonderful gift to the poet of sixty, Michael Angelo advances to a point of view too seldom reached even today.

"I saw no mortal beauty with these
eyes,
When perfect peace in thy fair eyes
I found;
But far within, where all is holy
ground,
My soul felt love, her comrade of
the skies:
For she was born with God in
Paradise;
Else should we still to transient
loves be bound;
But finding these so false, we pass
beyond
Unto the love of Love that never
dies."

Something of the same honest dissatisfaction with externals is shown in a sonnet addressed to the poet's young friend, Tommaso de' Cavalieri, where Michael Angelo exclaims, "Myself am ever mine own counterfeit!" While in another to Vittoria Colonna we find a freedom of thought which is astonishing in a man whose life has been devoted to reproducing beautiful objects either on stone or canvas. Here the painter and sculptor confesses that

"Burdened with scruples and weight-
ed down with sin,
These mortal beauties fill me with
dismay;
Nor find I one that doth not strive
to stay
My soul on transient joy, or lets
me win
The heaven I yearn for."

Finally, in what we must judge to be a very heartfelt appeal to his Maker, Michael Angelo cries out with unembellished sincerity and freedom from restraint,—

"The fables of the world have fled
away
The time I had for thinking upon
God;
His grace lies buried 'neath obliv-
ion's sod,
Hope faded, but still desire ascends
that God
May free me from self-love, my sure
decay.
Shorten half-way my road to heaven
from earth!
Dear Lord, I cannot even half-way
rise,
Unless Thou help me on this pil-
grimage."

There are many factors, doubtless, which contributed to the lasting modernity of Michael Angelo's genius, but among these two factors stand out as being unusual in the experience of poets: first, that his whole training was that of an artist, —painter and sculptor—who learns to see upon fundamentals and to be true to his own vision of beauty; second, that he had no thought of seeing his poems in print, so that the reader has before him the utterly untouched photograph of the poet's spontaneous response to his various experiences.

The writing of poetry served Michael Angelo evidently as an extra safety-valve when the great internal fires of his heart found sculpture or painting an insufficient vent. All his sonnets are, as Mr. Chapman has so vividly put it, "like little pieces of himself which he broke off and gave to his friends." He thought, perhaps, that he was giving them only to certain Florentines of the fifteenth century, but to us of the twentieth century English-speaking world they are still a priceless gift.

The French essayist, Octave La-Croix, speaks truly of Michael Angelo when he says, "This giant pulsates and speaks forever, complete in the imperishable heritage which he has left to us."

Michael Angelo loved the wealth of past ages, the traditions of medieval Florence, the glories of Rome, but he handled all this rich material as its master, transmuting into it a newness that will continue to make it live. Such a man is at home in any century.

Mother

I see her moving with a sunlit face
Each pleasant morning in that fragrant
place
She calls her garden, clipping here
And there
A sprig of hellebore for us to wear
Or spray of white verbenas that have
spread
Too far beyond the borders of its
bed.
And when she loosens soil and
tweaks a weed
And marks a poppy that will go to
seed
To flame again next year—she smiles
How clamorous a garden spot can be;
Crying her care like children she has
known
With tugging hands, that are too
early grown.
And now she spends her lonely ten-
derness
Upon the flowers catching at her
dress.
—MILDRED WESTON, in "The Singing
Hill."

I Shall Be at Work

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Piled thick on roof and tree
Is the virgin snow
Lily-white, pure snow!
Along the walks are men at peace-
ful labor
Making paths through the snow
For eager feet to travel to and fro.
But the snow is still falling, coldly
falling:
Making more warm work for the
men to do tomorrow.

Sweet it is to be absolved from duty
for a little time
To sit with folded hands just look-
ing on
Sheltered alike from care and harm
But, oh, how much more zealous
To be at work
Encountering obstacles, mayhap,
Fighting one's way over them
Even if stumbling at times.
Soon I shall be at work, at work!
—FRANCES A. SAPHRO.

Sydney Dobell's
Origins

Sydney Thompson Dobell is the pre-eminent poet of Gloucestershire, or more particularly of that beautiful district of the Cotswold Hills rising from the Vale of Gloucester to Cleve Hill, Leckhampton, and Birdlip above Cheltenham, and so to Amberley and Nailsworth, and finally to Painswick. . . . Dobell's intense love for the county of his adoption (for he was born at Cranbrook, in Kent, on April 6th, 1834) was an essential factor of his inner or spiritual self, coloring the best of his literary expression. And no poet was ever more responsive to the influences of scenery and nature. As he once wrote, in view of that verdant portion of the Cotswolds guarding his best-loved home, Coxhorne House, near Charlton Kings:—

"Sitting here at my little study
window, the hills above, the orchards
beneath, the rich, sweet valley
spread out in—ah! I say, intoler-
able—loveliness, nature is before
me like an effable Temple."

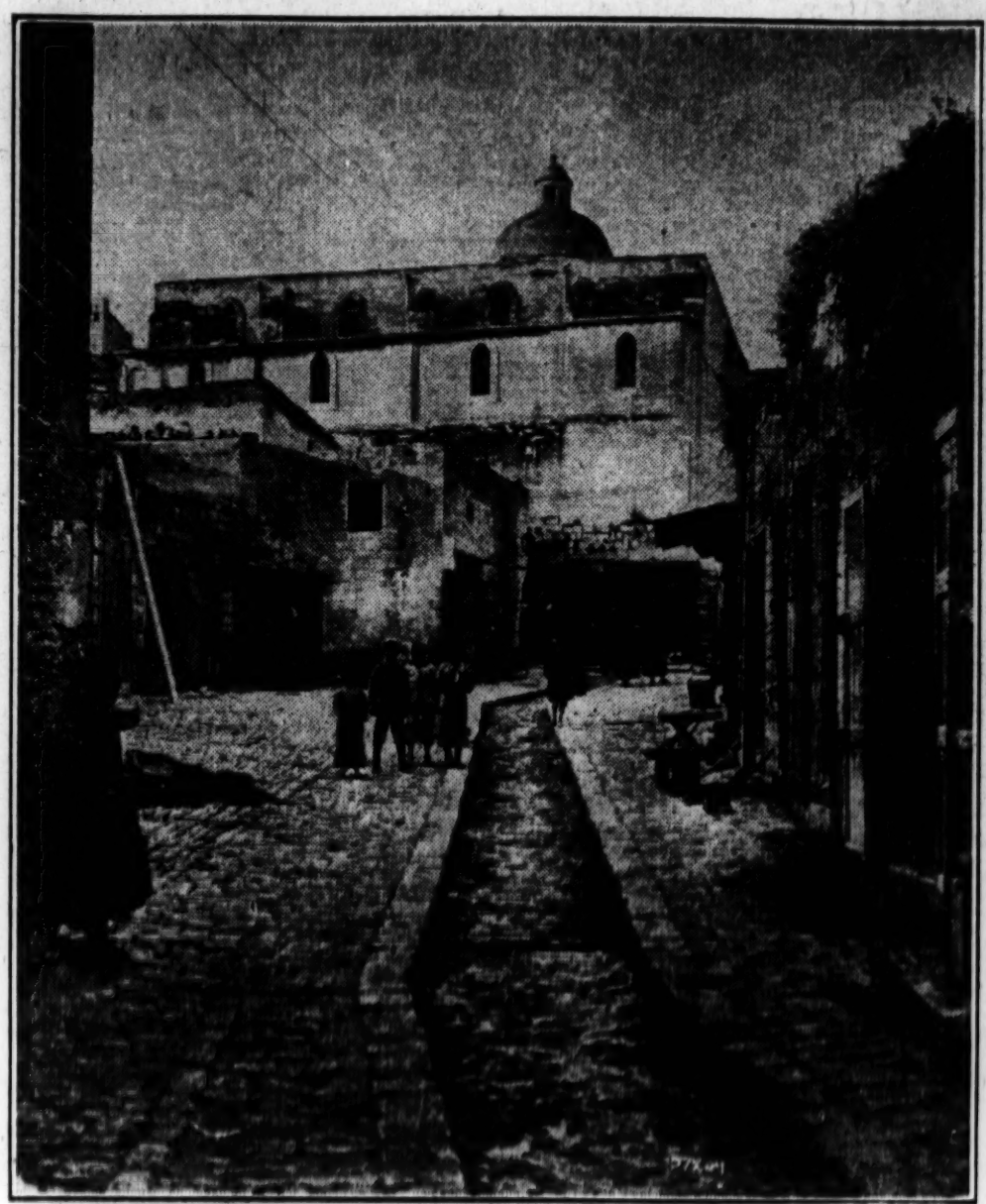
It had originally been the intention of Sydney Dobell's parents to train him to be the apostolic successor of his grandfather, Thompson, to be the new evangelist of the Pre-Thinking Christians. Thus the records of his over-stimulated childhood make pathetic reading. At three years of age he was described as possessing a "very astonishing understanding" with "literary powers extensive," and "preferring mental diversion to eating and drinking." At seven years of age, when living at Islington, he wrote little note-books wherein he disserted on the meaning of "Tintinarian," the quantity of calcareous earth in marble, and similar problems not usually of interest to infants. At nine years of age the father relates that "Sydney reads all Miss Martineau's books on Political Economy, and devours any other book I give him." . . . In manhood Sydney Dobell progressed from his parents' creed to a wider, far-reaching Christianity. At the age of twelve he was in his father's counting house daily from ten till four, and conducting a great part of the personal side of the business; the rest of the day he was studying Greek, Latin, and French, reading, of course, also every variety of English literature. Two years later he had begun to write poetry, some of which was published in the Cheltenham papers. A drama called "Napoleon" was submitted to Campbell, the poet, who pronounced a favourable opinion; when in Cheltenham, a few years later, Campbell called to see the youthful Sydney Dobell several times.

When only ten years of age Sydney Dobell fell passionately in love with a little girl named Emily Fordham (he became engaged to her when he was fifteen, and they were married when he was twenty). . . . There were many happy days—visits to the Fordhams' home in Cheltenham, riding, and all the delights of Detmore, the charming little house at Charlton Kings where the Dobells lodged, and which became the permanent home of the family in 1846. Miss Mulock has faithfully pictured Detmore for all time as "Longfield" in "John Halifax, Gentleman"—the low, quaint house on the rise of a richly wooded hill, with the little river Chelt running through a thicket below, and all around exquisite glimpses of the Cotswold Hills. Sydney Dobell loved Detmore, and his thoughts ever turned to the spot when he was absent from England. "Send me," he would write, "close accounts of the progress of spring in the dear remembered fields. . . . send me word when the very first snowdrops come up in the garden." . . . Often he recalled Detmore in his poems. . . .

"Where in the twilight, in the col-
oured twilight,
I sit beside the thorn upon the hill,
The brave kings upon the old oak
tree
Sweet and strong,
Soft, sweet, and strong
And sounds of laughing, fine,
And sweet and strong and fine,
And herdsman's evening call,
And bells of peeping flocks,
Sweet and low."

In 1848 the Dobells took up their residence at "Lark Hall," a house on the old Roman Road at Hucclecote, in order to be near Gloucester, where Sydney was to manage a branch of his father's business. In his study, looking over fields and rich orchards to his loved Cotswolds, the volume was published by Bentley in April, 1850. Although the volume was published under the pseudonym of "Sidney Yendy," the identity of the new poet soon became known, and Sydney Dobell was famous at the age of twenty-six. "The Roman Road" voiced the cause of Italy's struggle for freedom, the same theme which a few years later inspired Swinburne and Meredith. Mazzini wrote to Sydney Dobell:—

"You have written about Rome as I would have I been born a poet. And what you did write flows from the soul, the all-loving, the all-embracing, the prophet-soul. I shall feel happy whenever circumstances will enable me to shake hands with you."—S. M. ELLIS, in "The Bookman, London."



A Street in Nazareth of Galilee

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The Village of the Boyhood

IN NAZARETH one is shown a church with eaves described as the scene of the Annunciation, the workshop of Joseph, the synagogue in which Jesus preached the sermon which aroused the antagonism of his townsmen. "No prophet is accepted in his own country," the growth in legend and traditional identification can be traced in the writings of pilgrims all the way from the time of Jerome to the present day. For none of these ages can anything be said authoritatively except perhaps for the village spring called St. Mary's Well. As it is the only spring in the village of which there is any record, it may be the one to which Mary and Jesus must have come each day.

Galilee is a hilly country and it is a peculiarity of those hills that they contain green table-lands just below the topmost ridges. "Fifteen rounded hills seem to have met to form an enclosure for a peaceful site. They rise around it like the edge of a shell to guard it from intrusion. It is a rich and beautiful field in the midst of these green hills—abundant in gay flowers, in fig trees, small gardens, hedges of prickly pear, and the dense rich grass affords an abundant pasture." Nazareth, modern English stands on the steep slope of the southwestern side of this valley. The appearance of the town, especially in spring, when its dazzling white walls are embowered in a green framework of cactus hedges, and olive trees, is very pleasing. Most of the inhabitants are engaged in farming and gardening; others in handicrafts and cotton and grain trade.

The houses of today are of the simplest, consisting of thick walls of stone, a hole for a door, and a flat earthen roof. The rich man possesses a stone roof and often a well of his own. The single room of the dwelling has a platform across one end. Here the family sleep on portable beds, while on the floors below gather the poultry and even the sheep and goats. When the beds are rolled up and put away in the morning, the platform becomes the dining-room. The faithful, or farmer, shows his sense by sleeping out of doors or on his flat roof instead of in a walled house.

The food of the humbler class consists of flat bread with a relish of cheese or onions or olives, with abundance of fruit and vegetables. As guests could hardly be accommodated in such houses, every village sets apart a building where the traveler may sleep without charge, but he must provide his own food. Strange as it may seem, there is no mention of Nazareth in the Old Testament or by Josephus. This may be accounted for by the fact that it stood apart from the main highways. For this reason and because it had but one spring, it remained in early days only a small village. For the first three centuries, too, the early Christians paid little attention to it, and in A. D. 600 it had a large basilica. It also attracted the Crusaders, who greatly embellished the place.

In this simple village lived Joseph and Mary before the birth of Jesus, here they returned after their flight into Egypt, here the unrecorded years of Jesus' boyhood were spent, while from the name of the town comes "Nazarene," the ordinary word for Christians.

Walking the streets of this quaint little town, one is told somewhere precisely the number of steps between his lodging and his coffee-house. It may have varied with his humor, but he proclaims the average. I recommend to writers that they lay a careful measure on their course and give each stride an easy length. —CHARLES S. BACOCK, in "Like Summer's Cloud."

Shaking Hands With Shakespeare

One of Leigh Hunt's essays opens thus: "It is a curious and pleasant thing to consider that a link of personal acquaintance can be traced up from the authors of our own times to those of Shakespeare, and of Shakespeare himself. . . . Such of us as have shaken hands with a living poet might be able to reckon up a series of connecting shakings to the very hand that wrote Hamlet, and of Falstaff, and Desdemona." He cites well-known and authenticated personal contacts to show how this could be done in his own day.

When I think of what easy remnants essays may be made I wonder that every lukewarm pen does not engage its leisure in throwing them together. A man of moderate ingenuity has but to cast about in nearest circumstance to find matter for his thought. If his study window looks upon a garden a score of subjects will rise from grass and flowering bush to crowd his ink-pot. . . .

Need I do more than mention the essays that may be made from the traffic of the summer clouds, of the stars that decorate my garden in the night? The moon itself would cramp a heavy volume. . . . Nor is a window on a garden a necessity in a quest of subject. If the easement of an essayist looks out upon a crowded city the fancy skips among the towers and buildings. It plunges through a hundred scuttles. . . . It rolls back the roofs and treads the corridors with silent observation.

But perhaps a writer has been too long inside his study. If he chews more than an hour upon an unproductive pencil he should bellow for his boots and seek the air. And right here, despite all facts to the contrary, I argue that most essays of a pleasant trivial sort are composed in rougher draft in the streets and fields. Once in a while, no doubt, a ponderous Macaulay may smother his incoherent thoughts with his finger on a score of books; but smaller writers need the sun and wind. Lamb, I acknowledge, has tried to persuade us that he wrote behind a shutter. "The enfranchised quill," he asserts, "frisks and curvets so at its ease over the flowery carpet-ground of a midnight dissertation." Clearly, he thought that he worked indoors.

But the best of him, I am confident, was composed on the London cobbles 'twixt India House and Temple Gables, dodging at the curb a nimble cab. I have walked this crowded course myself, hoping that some magic might have escaped his pen for my stupid gleaning. But Stevenson has confessed to the notebook that he carried in his pocket, and faintly, by implication. There is fair evidence that most good essays are started on the hoof and merely polished at a desk. Addison I take to have been a sedentary kind of person. . . . and yet the subjects of his papers are so usually from the streets that I think he must have walked beyond his acknowledgment. . . .

I find that a leucured stride is the best rhythm to start an essay, for it is by an easy vibration. . . . that the message flashes with least interference out of space. Hurried fiction substitutes fits to a quick patter of the feet—just as an epic demands a drawl—but thirty-three inches too, with legs in deliberate pendulum like a tall old-fashioned clock, is suited to an essayist's vagrant paragraph. Swift, who was himself an essayist, has told us somewhere precisely the number of steps between his lodging and his coffee-house. It may have varied with his humor, but he proclaims the average. I recommend to writers that they lay a careful measure on their course and give each stride an easy length. —CHARLES S. BACOCK, in "Like Summer's Cloud."

Composing Afield

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Expectancy of Good

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MORTALS are prone to anticipate events, either favorable or unfavorable as the case may be, according as they are inclined toward optimism or its polar opposite. The so-called mortal mind, unable to rest content in the present, foresees events, looks up the road of expectancy, building imaginary castles peopled with good personalities or evil, with good or with bad according to its tendency, with promises of pleasure or of pain, of success or of failure. It is a common saying that most of the troubles we borrow never happen. The worries and mental tortures which mortals undergo are of their own making, subjective with themselves, and could be wholly avoided through adopting the right mental attitude. Borrowing trouble is as needless as it is futile.

Christ Jesus, thoroughly familiar with this tendency of mortals, made very definite pronouncements regarding it. "Take therefore no thought for the morrow," he admonished his disciples: "for the morrow shall take thought for the things of itself. Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." These words carry no encouragement for the trouble borrower. Rather do they emphasize the necessity for resting secure in the present, assured of God's loving care for all His creation. Living in the present moment in obedience to the divine commands, we shall abide in both peace and assurance, and thereby prepare for the next moment.

Stewart Edward White, the American author, relates that he crossed a California desert in a condition bordering on starvation for himself and horse. He was enabled to carry on, he declared, only by momentarily declaring to himself, "I am all right now," resolutely refusing to let his thought dwell upon the moment ahead. This well illustrates the possibility of centering thought upon the present without permitting it to anticipate future evil. This method may be made a perfect antidote for trouble borrowing, if one but understand the scientific facts involved: Blind faith may do little toward stabilizing one's thought upon good; but faith which is the outcome of spiritual understanding will strengthen and hearten.

Nocturne

Stumbling on the pathway,
Darkness overwhelming,
Plinking, my light casts shadows
Queerly patterned.

There, a shadow moves
Strangely—
I stop, holding high my light;

A little furry foot
Tail of white cotton
Humps itself against the wind.

The little imp,
How dare it pilfer frozen cabbage!

Little bunch of brown fur
Staring like a statue,
Little nose a quivering
Whisking I would hasten;
Kat your midnight supper
Blessed bit of nature.

RUTH A. MERRIMAN.

Shop Window

A white screen was being woven in the street, softly, beautifully, while lamps raised primrose globes at every corner to pattern out a way through the winter dusk. Blue shadows had unrolled themselves and fallen curtain-like before the row of shops, erasing their names and signs, and making a secret of what they held. It was all very quiet and of dull yellow and dim blue; peacocks with misty lamps and foot-prints that were slowly being obliterated.

Suddenly a car, from round the corner, came to a halt, and its lights, starting through the running strands of dull yellow and dim blue, peacocks that strutted proudly across three panels, and arched their necks to a fantastic sky. A scarlet mandarin coat trailed over a broadened stool beside them; and earthen jars were lifted along by the wall—full-bodied and tapering up to small round mouths; jars the flat color of clay, and jars that were painted and stippled and glazed with cerulean and orange and the sharp red of winter berries. There was a purple shimmer, with great flowers sprayed over the gleaming satin in buff and bronze; and a white shawl blotched with crimson roses and darts of green leaves, its long, fine fringe tripping across a chest inlaid with mother-of-pearl and painted fans, scalloped-edged glittering, fragile—fans with little ladies poised delicately beside miniature streamers, bridges and pagodas and little gentlemen farthing off, all traces very lightly and surely—fans with lovely colors, coral and jade and lavender. Then, the car passed on, and the staring lights swayed away from the window and the things it held. The scene was wearing a white screen, and all along the way the shadows were tight and impenetrable and secretive.

And a stranger coming up the street or down the street would never have known, would never have dreamed, that behind a certain shop window blue-green peacocks were strutting across three panels alongside of a mandarin coat gloriously scarlet, and that little ladies in coral and blue and lavender were hesitating delicately beside miniature streamers.

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AND
HEALTH

With Key to
the Scriptures

By
MARY BAKER EDDY

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WILLIS J. ABOTT
CHARLES E. HETTMAN
Associate Editor

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BUSINESS IS MOVING ALONG IN NORMAL WAY

December Rail Earnings Disappointing—Steel Concerns Reports Good

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (Special).—A glance over the events of the week and the movements in stocks will show that no material change occurred in the situation.

Announcements supposed to have a bearing on the stock market were made up mostly of statements of earnings by railroad and industrial corporations and the declaration of a considerable number of dividends.

The railroad reports for December and for all of 1926, the figures for the former period made a mixed exhibit, but as a whole they were smaller than for December, 1925.

It may be stated that the decreases were somewhat larger than had been expected. A few exceptions, however, the losses were not severe. The returns for the previous full 12 months were well ahead of those of the actual returns for 1925. A striking feature of the reports was the extent to which the railroads were able to reduce operating expenses in spite of considerably smaller gross receipts, as was true in December.

Car Loadings Increase

A hope for gain may be found in the latest statement of carloadings, which disclosed an increase of more than 14,000 cars over the corresponding week of last year, and of more than 9,000 over the preceding week of the year. So far, generally speaking, this action has been received with favor, indicating that most lines of business were going along in a normal way for the season of the year.

Some of the industrial news was concerned with the steel industry. The report of the American Iron and Steel Institute for the year 1926, and the report of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation for the year 1926, were received with interest. The Bethlehem report was the most surprising, as it showed a profit of \$1,000,000, a record for the company, and a new high record for peace time.

United States Steel Corporation

United States Steel Corporation reported a profit of \$1,000,000 for the year 1926, a record for the company, and a new high record for peace time. The report was the most surprising, as it showed a profit of \$1,000,000, a record for the company, and a new high record for peace time.

Action of Steel Common

The movement of United States Steel common stock in the market was watched closely during the week, and at times was disappointing to some observers. Until yesterday it showed a tendency to sell off, following the publication of the gratifying operating results and the declaration of the regular dividends.

This was regarded as the more surprising feature of the increase reported in the output of the company. Important interest was attached to the result, as it showed an extent to which the company was able to associate closely the movement of the stock from day to day with any one of the terms of what is known as the "steel index."

The Bulletin of the Federal Reserve

The bulletin of the Federal Reserve Board issued a few days ago showed that the volume decreased still further in December and, in fact, reached the lowest level in more than a year. It was noted also that the whole price continued to decline.

Some important interests are of the opinion that the volume of business in the United States is not so good as it was in the first half of the year. The justified in predicting another big expansion in the volume of business.

Money Market Easy

The money market has continued extremely easy, the supply of loan funds on the New York Stock Exchange from day to day being considerably in excess of demand. Practically all of the customers of the Federal Reserve Bank have shown that the supply of money was increasing rather than decreasing.

Brokers' loans were down nearly \$21,000,000 for the week ended January 19. The ratio of the Federal Reserve System to the increase for the week of nearly \$100,000,000, while that of the New York Federal Reserve Bank was up nearly \$100,000,000, and the total was up nearly \$100,000,000.

As the week progressed the reports from Washington relative to the political situation in Mexico, Nicaragua and China was of a much more reassuring character.

The shipments of gold by France to the United States have disclosed a larger supply of the yellow metal in the French chest than was supposed to have existed. This was regarded as one of the most cheering items of European news that had come to hand for some time.

DIVIDENDS

Flak Rubber Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 to stockholders of record Feb. 1.

Marine Central Railroad declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.25 to stockholders of record Feb. 1.

Marion Motor Car Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.00 to stockholders of record Feb. 1.

Company	High	Low	Net	Change
Alcoa	114 1/2	114	114 1/2	+ 1/2
Aluminum	114 1/2	114	114 1/2	+ 1/2
Alumina	114 1/2	114	114 1/2	+ 1/2
Alumina	114 1/2	114	114 1/2	+ 1/2
Alumina	114 1/2	114	114 1/2	+ 1/2
Alumina	114 1/2	114	114 1/2	+ 1/2
Alumina	114 1/2	114	114 1/2	+ 1/2
Alumina	114 1/2	114	114 1/2	+ 1/2
Alumina	114 1/2	114	114 1/2	+ 1/2
Alumina	114 1/2	114	114 1/2	+ 1/2

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: When industrial issues are selling at 12 1/2 to 15 cents, the current earnings of the country are the result of the most experienced return that the country has ever had. It is hardly true that from a good bond it is hardly true that the money market is so much as to be in a position to make such a move in the money market.

Clark, Childs & Co., New York: All things considered, the decline of the market appears to indicate the need of a favorable opportunity to increase long commitments.

Schirmer, Atterton & Co., Boston: Regarding whether the list is to be regarded as a move in the market, the movement for the rise is to be regarded as a move in the market, the movement for the rise is to be regarded as a move in the market.

Kilmer H. Wright & Co., Boston: Business generally is not so good as it was in 1926, with a slight shrinkage of profits, but a slight future trend of the market, with an attitude of caution, calling for a definite move in the market.

Goodbody & Co., New York: For the time being it seems that the market is in a position to make such a move in the money market.

Tucker, Anthony & Co., New York: Our feeling is that the market is in a position to make such a move in the money market.

Gold Imports from New York: The total for the week ended Jan. 29, 1927, was \$1,000,000, a record for the company, and a new high record for peace time.

JUMP IN ROCK ISLAND SURPLUS

Rock Island for the year ended Dec. 31, 1926, reports a surplus of \$1,000,000, a record for the company, and a new high record for peace time.

WHEAT PRICES ARE HIGHER

Chicago, Jan. 29 (Special).—Wheat advanced to the best price basis in a long time, being inspired by continued export business in domestic wheats, and by the relatively firmness in foreign markets.

The fact that the market is in a position to make such a move in the money market.

Argentine shipments for the week ended Jan. 29, 1927, were \$1,000,000, a record for the company, and a new high record for peace time.

Rains are hindering the movement in Australia, and drought in India is becoming a serious factor.

Political news, with the Chinese uneasiness on the part of the market, the European requirements are so large, with so little accumulation of wheat, with so little accumulation of wheat, with so little accumulation of wheat.

On the advance of the market, heavy, with a full in the export market, resulting in a moderate setback in prices of wheat.

WHEAT PRICES ARE HIGHER

Short Covering Aids Rise—Export Business Good—Firmness Abroad

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Called Bonds

Bond	Called	Date	Amount
Beacon Oil 6 1/2%, 1927	101	Feb. 1, 1927	Ent. Issue
Beacon Oil 6 1/2%, 1928	101 1/2	Feb. 1, 1927	Ent. Issue
Oxford P. & R. 6%, '47	101 1/2	Feb. 1, 1927	Ent. Issue
Goodby, T. & R. 8%, '31	110	Feb. 1, 1927	\$2,809,500
Kngdm. of Belgium 6%, 1911	103	Feb. 1, 1927	3,157,000
Rep. of France 8%, 1911	107 1/2	Feb. 1, 1927	570,900
Chile Cop. Cnv. 'A' 6%, 1932	110	Mar. 15, 1927	2,000,000

If you hold these bonds and will notify us as to the numbers, we shall be glad to advise you whether they have been called for payment at this time.

We make no charge for collecting called bonds

Kidder, Peabody & Co.
BOSTON
PROVIDENCE
NEW YORK
NEWARK

ATLAS POWDER NET GAIN

Report of Atlas Powder Company for 1926 shows net earnings of \$2,381,296, a record for the company, and a new high record for peace time.

POSTUM CEREAL MEETING

Stockholders of Postum Cereal Company will vote at a special meeting on March 9, 1927, to increase the authorized common stock from 1,475,000 shares to 2,000,000 shares. It is also proposed to change the name from Postum Cereal Company, Inc. to Postum Cereal Company.

COTTON BELT SURPLUS

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (AP)—Surplus of the cotton belt for 1926 was \$4,000,000, a record for the company, and a new high record for peace time.

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Surplus . . . \$477,607
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181 Broadway - New York
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NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT
The weekly statement of condition of the New York clearing house banks follows:

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

WORLD MARKS GO IN SKATING

Mrs. Brooks-Potter Breaks Two Records in Canadian Speed Races

CANADIAN SPEED SKATING TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP STANDINGS

Club	Points
Old Orchard	26
Toronto	25
Blue Streak	24
Ottawa	23
Moncton	22
Sackville	21
Broadview	20

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 29 (Special).—Two world records were broken yesterday at the University of Toronto open air rink in the Canadian speed skating championships, and both of these were credited to Mrs. Lela Brooks-Potter, the women's world champion. In her first race, the 200-yard event in the afternoon she slipped 4.58, of the previous mark of 22.4-58, for the furlong, in the final heat, she got away to a bad start and was never in the running, the event being won by her elaborate, Miss Margaret McBride, with another Old Orchard entry, Miss Geraldine Mackie, second.

In the half-mile, Mrs. Potter won her heat in the afternoon and in the evening came back with a new record of 1m. 30.1-58, against the previous standard of 1m. 31.3-58, being followed closely by the runner-up, Miss McBride. The first day's racing, which included a total of 75 heats and finals, nine of the latter being decided, produced plenty of close competition among skaters who represented Winnipeg, Ottawa, Moncton, Sackville and Buffalo clubs, as well as the local organizations.

Of the finals decided yesterday local entrants won seven, while Lucien Bourque of Moncton, N. B., and Miss Francis Lee of the Canadian club, were the outside competitors who captured Canadian titles during the day. Of the local clubs Old Orchard had the greatest success, having four winners against two for the Toronto club and one for Blue Streak. The summary:

Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 200-Yard Race—Won by G. Duffey, Old Orchard, 2m. 10.1-58; second, Paul Moran, Toronto, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 400-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 800-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 1600-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 3200-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 6400-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 12800-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 25600-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 51200-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 102400-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 204800-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 409600-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 819200-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 1638400-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 3276800-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 6553600-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 13107200-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 26214400-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 52428800-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 104857600-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 209715200-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 419430400-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 838860800-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 1677721600-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 3355443200-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 6710886400-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 13421772800-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 26843545600-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 53687091200-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 107374182400-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 214748364800-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 429496729600-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 858993459200-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 1717986918400-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 3435973836800-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 6871947673600-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 13743895347200-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 27487790694400-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 54975581388800-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 109951162777600-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 219902325555200-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 439804651110400-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 879609302220800-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 1759218604441600-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 3518437208883200-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 7036874417766400-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 14073748835532800-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 28147497671065600-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 56294995342131200-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 112589990684262400-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 225179981368524800-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 450359962737049600-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 900719925474099200-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 1801439850948198400-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 3602879701896396800-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 7205759403792793600-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 14411518807585587200-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 28823037615171174400-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 57646075230342348800-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 115292150460684697600-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 230584300921369395200-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 461168601842738790400-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 922337203685477580800-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 1844674407370955161600-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 3689348814741910323200-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 7378697629483820646400-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 14757395258967641292800-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 29514790517935282585600-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 59029581035870565171200-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 118059162071741130342400-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 236118324143482260684800-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 472236648286964521369600-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 944473296573929042739200-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 1888946593147858085478400-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 3777893186295716170956800-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 7555786372591432341913600-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 15111572745182864683827200-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 30223145490365729367654400-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 60446290980731458735308800-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 120892581961462917470617600-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 241785163922925834941235200-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 483570327845851669882470400-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 967140655691703339764940800-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 1934281311383406679289881600-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 3868562622766813358579763200-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 7737125245533626717159526400-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 15474250491067253434319052800-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 30948500982134506868638105600-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 61897001964269013737276211200-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 123794003928538027474554422400-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 247588007857076054949108844800-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 495176015714152109898217689600-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 990352031428304219796435379200-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 1980704062856608439592870758400-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 3961408125713216879185741516800-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 7922816251426433758371483033600-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 15845632502852867516742966067200-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 31691265005705735033485932134400-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 63382530011411470066971864268800-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 126765060022822940133953773737600-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 253530120045645880267907547475200-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 507060240091291760535815094950400-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 1014120480182583521071630189900800-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 2028240960365167042143260379801600-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 4056481920730334084286520759603200-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 8112963841460668168573041519206400-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 1622592768292133637146083038412800-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 3245185536584267274292166076825600-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 6490371073168534548584332153651200-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 129807421463370890971686630707222400-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 259614842926741781943373261414444800-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 519229685853483563886746522828889600-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 10384593717069671277733930456577932800-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 20769187434139342555467860913155865600-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 4153837486827868511093577182631173132800-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 8307674973655737022187154365262346265600-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 166153499473114740443753087305469253113600-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 332306998946229480887506174610938186227200-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 664613997892458961775012349221876372444800-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 132922799578491792355002478844352744889600-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 265845599156983584710004977688705489779200-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 531691198313967169420009955777410975954400-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 10633823966279343388400199115542191519188800-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 21267647932558686776800398231084438313777600-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 425352958651173735536007964621688876627555200-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 850705917302347471072015932443777532551110400-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 17014118346046949421440318648875546511022220800-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 34028236692093898842880637297751093022044441600-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 68056473384187797685761274595502186440888883200-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 136112946768375595371522551110043707369777766400-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 272225893536751190743045102220087414739555532800-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 544451787073502381486090204440174479109111065600-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 10889035741470047629721804088803493582182222222400-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 21778071482940095259443608177669865644164444444800-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24.5-58. Junior Boys, Under 12 years, 43556142965880190518887216355339731288328888889600-Yard Race—Won by Lucien Bourque, Moncton, 2m. 10.1-58; second, G. Duffey, Old Orchard, third, Time—24

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EDITORIALS

While the vote of the Senate recommending the submission of the dispute between the United States and Mexico to arbitration was unanimous, it must be remembered that the discussion which preceded the vote did not manifest such complete unity of thought. One distinguished Republican Senator who attacked the resolution ended by voting for it, and an equally distinguished Democrat left the chamber prior to the voting with the declaration that he would return the following day and speak in support of the President's policy toward Mexico.

A Mere Senatorial Gesture

Indeed, had the resolution taken the form of an attack upon that policy, or an effort to direct the Administration's course, it is hardly probable that it could have passed. It is in fact a mere expression of senatorial opinion that "the controversies with Mexico relating to the alleged confiscation or impairment of the property of American citizens and corporations in Mexico" shall be submitted to "an arbitral tribunal."

Which one of several such tribunals existing or capable of speedy establishment is not specified. Should the Administration give heed to the senatorial suggestion, the question of a tribunal will become of primary importance. The treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo, to which both nations are parties, contains a general arbitration clause, and there exists a general claims convention under which the United States has once engaged in international arbitration. Finally, the Hague Court stands ready for precisely this type of disagreement.

Comes then the question of what points are subject to arbitration. President Coolidge asserts, and American public opinion will generally uphold him, that American property rights in a foreign country cannot be made the subject of arbitration. Mexico might conceivably accept this contention and add that the property rights of aliens in her territory, like the property rights of aliens in the United States, are to be defined by the local courts. American investors in Mexico are not sanguine as to their treatment in Mexican courts. And yet it is scarcely to be expected that Mexico would allow rights to property in her country to be adjudicated by United States courts. The possible national bias of courts must always be taken into consideration when acquiring property in a foreign country. In this present instance, however, it seems clear that the property rights in issue can be determined only by arbitration, by decision of the Mexican courts, or by diplomatic negotiation based on force.

The Senate was careful neither to define the arbitral tribunal nor to prescribe the factors in the controversy which should be subjected to such an inquiry. Moreover, the resolutions are neither mandatory, nor even directory, but merely suggestive. As such they ought not to arouse antagonism, even in the executive offices of the White House. For no one in the United States wants war less than the tenant of those offices; to no American mind is the thought of war more repugnant than to his; nor has there been the slightest suggestion of truculence on the part of the Mexican President. Indeed, the first suggestion of arbitration emanated from him. Time, the great emollient, is already doing its work. Given opportunity to consider the controversy deliberately, to identify all the parties to it and to define their selfish or partisan interests, the real desire of the two executives to secure a peaceful adjustment will no doubt be realized. Meanwhile, the Senate may be added to many less official bodies as being strongly on record in favor of arbitration. It is a gesture—no more.

Recognition by men of large affairs in manufacturing, transportation and commerce, of their direct financial interest in aiding to find a remedy for the unfavorable conditions prevailing in agriculture in the United States, is leading to the thorough discussion of the subject that its importance deserves.

There has been, ever since the deflation in prices of all staple farm crops seven years ago, a tendency to regard the situation as a temporary one, from which recovery could be anticipated in due course. As the years have passed without bringing the hoped-for restoration of conditions making farming fairly profitable, there has developed a sentiment among the farmers looking to political action and national legislation for a way out of their difficulties, and it is this phase of the question that has hitherto received the larger share of public attention.

The failure of the Congress to enact the McNary-Haugen bill, and other measures approved by the farmers of the Mississippi Valley and northwestern states, has served to promote more searching inquiry into the fundamentals of the agricultural problem, and eminent bankers, manufacturers, railway executives and merchants are uniting their efforts with a view to arriving at a practical method of removing at least a substantial part of the farmer's disabilities.

Out of these efforts will doubtless come suggestions that will prove helpful, and aid in restoring the balance between agriculture and all other industries. There is, however, a possible doubt as to the assumption that by the adoption of better business methods for increasing production the farmers can be permanently benefited. In recent statements by business men of Chicago, the possibility of greatly increasing the output of corn and wheat per acre by more efficient cultivation has been stressed as something that the farmers can do for themselves, that, if generally adopted, would substantially reduce production costs.

That there is great room for improvement in farm methods is unquestionable, but in considering this suggestion there must be kept in thought the other equally important question of markets. If all farmers were able to produce seventy bushels of corn or thirty bushels of wheat per acre, there would remain the

problem of the effect of the greatly increased supply upon prices. Larger production of farm crops, without adequate markets for the surplus, would, under present competitive conditions, seem likely to result in lower prices.

The highly controversial legislation to restrict the activities of trade unions, which the British Government is to introduce in Parliament in the coming session, lends interest to the latest official statistics about these bodies. These statistics show that the trade unions, though still immensely powerful, have lost both members and income since the post-war trade boom. In 1920-1921 they had close upon 7,000,000 members and £11,000,000 annual income, of which expenses of management absorbed £4,500,000. In 1925 their members numbered only 4,500,000 and their income was reduced to £8,000,000, of which expenses and management took £3,250,000.

Official figures are not yet available for 1926, but those issued by the Railway Review (organ of the National Union of Railwaymen, a body comprising 327,000 members) show that one at least of the more important of these organizations was hard hit by the general strike and the coal stoppage. "During the past year," the Railway Review says, "the union has paid to its members the sum of £1,750,000 in strike pay and unemployment pay. This means that the general fund has been overdrawn by the sum of £1,000,000, and that the accident fund, the disablement fund, the head office employees' superannuation and other funds, with the exception of the orphan fund, have been mortgaged to meet the calls for unemployment benefit for members. There is no money but the weekly income of the union to meet the daily calls for members' assistance."

The state of things thus authoritatively described by the Railway Review accounts for the inclusion, in the proposals which the British Government is considering in connection with its trade union bill, of provisions for separating strike funds from benefit funds, thereby insuring that money subscribed by workers for such objects as superannuation allowances shall no longer be liable to be mortgaged for the promotion of a trade dispute.

Trade unions are such valuable organizations for helping the worker to make a fair bargain with his employer that there is much to be said for a measure which tends to put them on a sounder financial basis. Restrictions of the uses to which they are legally entitled to put their benefit funds is calculated to operate in this direction. It is one of the British Government's proposals, and it may be well that trade unionists should recognize that legislation which contains it is not by any means uncalled for in their own interests.

No part of the admirable platform put forward by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, at Washington, deserves more serious thought and more commendation than this paragraph:

The release of human life and its activities from the bondage of alcoholism. Youth should be given the vision of the meaning of the freedom of the mind. There is no more sinister form of mental suggestion that could be devised than the constant reiteration of drinking among young people. True information from colleges and those having contact with young people demonstrates that these charges of the "wets" are a malignment of the youth of this day.

The "mental suggestion" is not merely sinister, it is wicked. The stories of the addiction of present-day youth to liquor are put forth, frequently manufactured, by the very interests that are trying to force liquor upon an unwilling nation. Youth, and for that matter idle and unthinking maturity, are imitative. It likes to do what it thinks everyone else is doing. It wants to be in the swim, a "regular fellow." And if the conviction is forced upon the thought of youth that all others in his class are carrying hip flasks and drinking intoxicants, he is likely, in his own words, to "get into the procession."

It is for this reason that the current stories about the decadence of youth are fabricated and published. They are contradicted by the evidence of collegians and of educators generally. We believe that each individual can judge best of their accuracy by considering whether the young people of his own family, or in his immediate circle, are thus given over to evil.

It is not difficult to believe that a large number of radio listeners, politely responding to the familiar invitation of the announcer, have become radio critics, differing from the ordinary musical or dramatic critics in that there are more of them and they are paid for their services only in the grateful appreciation of the radiocasters.

From the older professional point of view this is a small public; but the invitation, coming for the first, or perhaps nineteenth or twentieth time, may well act as an alarm clock for the critical tendency that sleeps in many of us, and once this tendency is awakened, its exercise may easily become a habit.

This new criticism, however, as one may judge by a recently printed interview with a radiocaster, is in so nebulous a state that practically all the fundamental ideas underlying the critical evaluation of radio programs are yet to be established. The critic's receiving set, for example, may not still be as perfect as the man told him it was when he bought it. His loudspeaker may differ in some subtle way from almost any other loudspeaker simultaneously loud-speaking. The receptivity of his own critical ear may have been insidiously rendered less acute by listening to too many programs (or programs) in succession. Often, too, he fails to take into consideration the interesting variety of people, ages, and tastes included in the radio audience, and mistakenly assumes that all the hearers are duplicates of himself. To exercise his best judgment, such a critic should not ap-

The Proposed British Trade Union Bill

Making an Old Master's Position Secure

Time, in the historical meaning, is a consideration which musicians have been inclined to ignore, but which the shrewder of them lately, like Fritz Reiner, the conductor, and Harold Samuel, the pianist, are undertaking to recognize. In the light of Mr. Reiner's and Mr. Samuel's performances, it appears that certain old masters have been too hastily declared to belong to today. It appears, indeed, that Beethoven truly belongs, as the books note, to yesterday, and Bach indisputably to the day before.

How the chronological view has been lightly set aside is illustrated in the rallying cry, "Back to Bach," which for futility, nothing, perhaps, has surpassed; especially with respect to composition. Works designed by modern composers on ancient models have proved, in instance after instance, barren. A piece conceived on an eighteenth-century scheme of melody and put together according to an eighteenth-century plan of structure is likely to come off with less honor, when produced, than one with nothing to commend it save the fad and fashion of the hour. And if the activity of composers in imitating Bach has been vain, that of arrangers in modernizing him has been, there can be little denying, impertinent. For Bach rewritten in the manner of another composer, be it Liszt, Tausig or Busoni, is taken out of active time altogether and fixed in a mere, epoch. He becomes Prometheus chained to a crag.

Now Mr. Reiner, directing concerts of the Philharmonic Society of New York, and Mr. Samuel, giving a week of piano programs in a New York recital hall, have set the matter clear on the side of interpretation. Mr. Reiner studies his Beethoven fourth symphony, for example, in the sonority and in the instrumental style of 100 years ago, while Mr. Samuel restores the Bach clavier fugues to listeners in precisely the feeling, and almost in the very technique, of 200 years ago. Conductor and pianist both respect chronology, and so defeat time. The one, honestly putting Beethoven back to yesterday, does more than bring an old master down to today; he helps make his cause safe for tomorrow. The other, fearlessly assigning Bach to the day before yesterday, likewise achieves for an old master something better than contemporaneity; he helps make his position secure for the day after tomorrow.

Random Ramblings

There are so many Andersons and Petersons in Stockholm, say the Swedish postal authorities, that it would pay the Government to offer a premium to all possessing those names to change them to something else. This would seem to be an excellent stimulus for the Misses Anderson and Peterson.

In twelve years Birmingham, Eng., has closed over 300 public houses, the past year being responsible for the revoking of seventy licenses. Looks as if the success of prohibition in the United States was bearing fruit across the water.

Chinese match factories have recently placed an order for 5000 British Columbia cottonwood logs. This would indicate that China is to do something toward enlightening her people.

President Coolidge shook hands at the rate of forty-five a minute at the White House, but that was no great shakes for a man who was brought up to work a Vermont pump handle.

Umbrellas are now being made with handles decorated with large colored fruits. "A peach of an umbrella" may now be something more than mere slang.

California is astonished to learn from published statistics that it is getting more wealth from its fish than from its gold, and they are not goldfish either.

Barbers are to endow a chair in a university. Wonder how close a shave the students can get by on.

The man who described a picture as rarely beautiful had a friend who said he was unusually truthful.

A little girl recently referred to her year-old brother as a "this year's model."

Many people find that the "dry"-est newspapers are the most interesting.

Empty apartments can surely be termed "flat failures."

The overhead usually concerns only the higher-ups.

A loaf will never make a roll.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for any statements made. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

From a Stenographer—An Appreciation

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Having read your reprint from the Indianapolis News, under the heading of "Stenographers," I was much interested, and wondered if all stenographers would not be equally so.

The happiness people derive from accomplishing things worth while does not come from the praise or acknowledgment of those with whom they work, or of those who profit most from the results of their efforts. Rather, it lies in the realization that theirs has been the privilege of successful accomplishment.

The deep satisfaction of knowing her work is done well; that she is a necessary unit in a great machinery which works out and perfects a wonderful idea—the realization that she is the channel for the expression of the ability successfully to carry on to fulfillment a plan which is for the betterment of all—this is the stenographer's recompense. In viewing quietly, alone, perhaps, the results of her work, she knows better than any other the effort expended, and shares, accordingly, the happiness of those higher up.

The key to her success is her complete willingness to do her work in an unobtrusive way while allowing others to seem to reap the glory. But no other can reap the satisfaction that is hers in the realization that the work well done was her own, and the knowledge that at any time she could repeat that same work with the same results, an impossibility to any but herself.

And so a stenographer's place is one of great opportunity to give and give. And giving is the keynote of happiness.

Our happiness does not depend on the appreciation of our employer or of those with whom we work, but it sometimes seems that if such could but realize how much the expression of appreciation might help us in our work they would not be so loath to give it.

There is a sort of silent understanding that grows up among the people of the business world, and they grow to understand each other without the verbal expression of their appreciation for each other's efforts. M. J. B. Santa Ana, Calif.

"Exposing the Wet Referendum Fallacy"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am a reader of the MONITOR, and particularly of its editorials, which I read always with interest and often with profit. I have been very much impressed with their fairness and justice, and with the almost total absence of bitter or partisan statements in them.

Some time ago, however, there was an editorial entitled, "Exposing the Wet Referendum Fallacy," criticizing Senator James A. Reed of Missouri for his position in regard to the referendum recently held in that State. In that referendum the State of Missouri refused to repeal the state prohibition enforcement law, but since then Senator Reed has stated that his disapproval of the Volstead Act is not altered by the result of the referendum. The editorial states that Senator Reed "has been hailed by the advocates of nullification of the Federal Constitution as their foremost champion."

The charge of being a nullificationist is so grave a charge to be laid at any man's door that I am sure that, in fairness to Senator Reed, you will give me space to state the following facts:

Before the referendum was held, Senator Reed exerted his influence to prevent the repeal of the state enforcement law because he felt that the State should co-operate with the Federal Government. Although he disapproved of the Volstead Act, he put down his personal feelings and worked vigorously to prevent his State from taking any action that would weaken it. That does not sound like nullification, and it certainly indicates that the Senator is quite broad-visioned.

Furthermore, there is considerable doubt as to whether the State of Missouri is really dry. Senator Reed and his followers are wet, but they supported the state enforcement law because they felt that the State should co-operate with the Federal Government. The only question decided was whether the State would co-operate with the Federal Government.

Toward the end of the editorial I find the statement that, "Had the referendum gone in favor of the wets, he (Senator Reed) would have vociferously declared . . . that the people's voice must be heard and obeyed." Of course, this is entirely supposition. There is no certainty as to what the Senator might have said. Moreover, it would have been small comfort to the dries if the results of the several referenda were binding upon anyone, as most of them, according to the press, have gone in favor of the wets. D. C. P. Augusta, Ga.

"Furniture Old and New"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May I add a word to your recent editorial, "Furniture Old and New," commenting on the alleged wonderful construction of antiques as compared with what was characterized as the much inferior workmanship of present-day furniture. The article in question said in part:

The furniture of a few generations ago was made to last. How different from the present day! The solid wood has given way to veneer and strong wooden pegs to glue so thin that it often will not stand up against the atmosphere of the steam-heated flat.

Now, veneering is not used in modern furniture to cheapen its construction, for very often it is used over a solid wood of the same kind. Moreover, through the process of making quarter-sawn veneers the modern era enjoys the privilege of having beautiful tops and fronts heretofore unknown. Furthermore, veneered tops prevent warping and splitting, and this in the ultra-steam-heated apartment of today is a very necessary factor. The strength of built-up stock (veneers) can be estimated by seeing what it withstands in airplanes.

When it comes to construction, a well-made piece of furniture of today (and there is no doubt more of that today than at any previous time) is surely the equal, if not superior to, any antique. In fact, I have seen dovetailing on many expensive antiques that if shown on furniture of today would render it unsalable. The modern method of dovetailing, mortising and doweeling on good furniture, in my estimation, stands far superior to the old method of pegs, both as to beauty and construction. Chicago, Ill. H. R. S.

"Recognition in American Policy"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

With reference to your admirable editorial on "Recognition in American Policy," may I urge this added point: You amply prove that the recognition of de facto governments in any country at any time is the traditional American policy. Should you not, then, have pointed out more firmly that when the United States becomes sponsor for a Central American treaty under which it incurs a moral obligation to recognize revolutionary de facto governments in Central America, it is departing from the traditional policy of the United States?

When Chamorro, the predecessor of Diaz, became President of Nicaragua, he was Nicaragua's de facto government. Yet under this new treaty the United States refused to recognize him. Should you not denounce the treaty as subversive of American tradition and likely to involve the United States in speculative considerations regarding the "illegitimacy" or "illegitimacy" of foreign governments, thus wrenching the country away from the true Washingtonian policy of considering only the question whether or not a given government is a fact? Washington, D. C. W. H.

The Press of the World

Does Prohibition Cause Crime?

IN SPITE of our national record of law violation centering in the liquor business prior to prohibition, it is the naive assumption of anti-prohibitionists that the dry laws have ushered in law violation, that if we should let down the bars by "modification," alcoholic thirst would be satisfied within the law, and everybody would be happy. But if our own pre-prohibition experience is so quickly forgotten, there is available the record of current experience in other countries.

The London Times, in its news columns of a single day, has three important items bearing on liquor-law violations in three different countries not having prohibition. The Times, of course, does not find it possible to print the routine cases of a city so large as London, and cannot print any large proportion of such news for the Empire or Europe. But it devotes two-thirds of a column to a story of extensive smuggling of liquor into Germany, the arrest of yacht crews, bankers and a former wholesale iron merchant, all of whom were concerned in the smuggling.

Again, The Times gives a half column to reporting a raid on the Frivolity Club and the assessing of fines amounting to \$1100 against the two owners of the resort for selling intoxicating liquor without a license. This was the third "club" in the same location, all of which in turn were closed for violating the liquor laws. In this last case, the premises are disqualified for club occupancy.

The news, in short, is much the same as that which appears in New York papers, with references to smuggling, motorboat slide bottoms, financing of rumrunners by citizens of standing, and the padlocking of club premises.

Why isn't it plain that liquor always has been an unsocial influence, that it demands regulation and defies it, that it is a logical experience that has led us to the prohibition conclusion?—Des Moines Register.

The Mounting Pile of Books

Civilized man is in more danger of living without books than books in these days of vanishing kitchens and increasing libraries. The volumes pile up, while publishers seek to call flagging attention to each new masterpiece and librarians turn their perplexed minds to the problem of what to do with the accumulation. . . .

The world's libraries hold many books that are no longer read. There are millions in the great copyright storehouses, some, of course, still useful. But what should be done with those that have not been looked into for years, and won't be? The cynical, who are all for an Alexandrian fire, are opposed by the cautious, who think that records are made to be kept. Meantime, we have with us still the ladies who order books to match their schemes of interior decoration, and the men, like the uncle of Galsworthy's Soames, whose library consisted of books he had published and dummies made to match.—New York Times.

What Is a Milliard?

The word milliard, meaning a thousand millions, has been Anglicized since the war, and its use has been made familiar by reason of fantastic inflation of Great Britain's debts. How many people have imagination enough to realize what it really means? One of the simplest and most impressive illustrations of what it means is that only one milliard minutes have passed since the birth of Jesus.—Manchester Guardian.

Restoring Respect for Law

If it be true that there are 200 professional automobile thieves in St. Louis alone, it must be because all respect for law has been destroyed by laws prohibiting automobile stealing, or at least providing punishment for that offense. Possibly modification of the present law, for example, a law permitting theft of light automobiles and trucks, might restore respect for law.—Louisville Times.

Advertising as News

It is generally conceded that people buy newspapers for their news, not their advertisements. The news may serve to advertise the paper, but the advertising is not news. Such is the popular belief. It has been left to a newsboy in San Antonio, Tex., to demolish the fallacy, and to demonstrate that even advertising may sell the paper like hot cakes. The Ottawa Journal tells the story. News sales were slow and news dull the boy looked through his papers and had an inspiration. "Bargain—bargain—bargain!" he shouted. "All about the big sale—department store slashes prices—fall dresses at cut rates—buy 'em cheap." The feminine shoppers paused, they listened, they opened purses in search of pennies, and when they couldn't find pennies they took out their nickels and dimes as the newsboy waved the advertising sections in their faces. The Journal asks, "Why not?" and contends that women are more interested in the chance of a bargain that may save them several dollars than in the fate of political parties.

We can only echo, "Why not?" Would it not be better to have a newsboy on occasion, shouting the bargains to be obtained in various stores than attempting to sell his papers by bawling out insignificant news to the passers-by? After all, if news is everything that interests the public, it might easily happen at times that the advertising page may hold more general interest than the news columns. The San Antonio newsboy found it good business to depart from established custom in plying his trade. His good sense was justified by his results. He sold his papers, he pleased his customers, and he helped his advertisers. Who should grumble?—Toronto Globe.

Mahatma and the Bible

"I regard my study of and reverence for the Bible, the Quran and the other Scriptures to be wholly consistent with my claim to be a staunch Sanatani Hindu," declares Mahatma Gandhi. "He is no Sanatani Hindu who is narrow, bigoted, and considers evil to be good if it has the sanction of antiquity and is to be found supported in any Sanatani book."

There is no right-thinking person but will cordially endorse these views. Many who have made such a sympathetic and serious, as distinguished from a merely academic, study of Scriptures have openly and gratefully acknowledged the great advantage they have derived from that study. They have thereby understood their own religion better, have been enabled to distinguish essentials from nonessentials, and, above all, to realize the unity of religions and the unity and brotherhood of mankind, the first principle of every religion.—Bombay Chronicle.

Why Man Needs Religion

It seems to us that man needs religion for some other purpose than that of "saving" a soul that he doesn't know he has from a God whose wrath is purely conjectural. Man needs religion to enable him to live decently, not to die fearlessly. He needs it to enable him to be square with his fellow men, to be charitable of other people's weaknesses, to be helpful to those who are in distress, to treat his neighbor as he himself would like to be treated.—Corvallis (Ore.) Gazette-Times.

Eliminate Worry

It is possible to eliminate two-thirds of our worries—those that are past and those that are to come. This leaves us with only one-third as many as we started with, and when we subtract all the troubles which are imaginary—and there are many of them—we find that most of our troubles are those we do not have.—Dallas News.

Sounding Brass

There is no more profitless activity than that of using fair words to cover an unfair lie.—Montreal Star.